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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 11 NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 882

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TWO-CENT FARES.

SINCE the railroads' policy of issuing free passes to influential individuals and classes has been discredited and practically abandoned, a wave of agitation for a flat two-cents-a-mile passenger rate has been rapidly gaining volume and impetus in various parts of the country. In New York State the two-cent rate for mileage-books has prevailed for some time; in New England two of the three great railroad systems have adopted it; and in Ohio a law making two cents the maximum legal rate has recently come into effect; in Pennsylvania a similar act has passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate. "In another month," predicts the Philadelphia *Press*, "starting from Boston, two-cent fares will be in force across New York, Ohio, and all the way to Nebraska—the whole North will have enacted a two-cent fare." The movement has made headway also in the West and South. In addition to Ohio, the States whose legislatures have recently passed two-cent-fare bills are Iowa, Arkansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, and West Virginia. In Wisconsin such a bill is under discussion. In Minnesota the Assembly has passed one two-cent-fare bill, while the Senate has approved another. In South Dakota a similar act passed the Senate, but was defeated in Assembly. In North Carolina, in Illinois, and in Kansas the legislatures are busy with like measures. In Mississippi a two-cent fare has been ordered by the State Railroad Commission. Hitherto three cents a mile has been the prevailing rate in the Middle West and South.

It is not a mere coincidence, asserts the New York *Evening Post*, that the low-fare campaigns and the antipass campaigns have so generally fallen together. But it adds: "It requires only the simplest mathematics to show that a company which formerly carried two-thirds of its passengers for three cents and the other third for nothing, will take in exactly as much money if the whole lot pay fare at two cents flat." The Chicago *Post* characterizes the two-cents-a-mile-fare law as the latest "popular legislative fad." But many persons will be surprized, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, to learn that the average rate of passenger charges on all the railroads of the country has been about two cents a mile for the last ten years. "Of course," it explains, "this is the average between high local rates running in a few cases as high as four cents a mile, half-fares, excursion and cut rates, running as low as one cent, and free passes." Nevertheless, tho the average passenger rate has not varied much in ten years, "it has declined relatively because the purchasing power of all wages and earnings has diminished with the general rise of all prices." The attempt to give everybody the benefit of the average rate, remarks the same paper, "appeals to the spirit of fairness"; but it adds:

"Experience teaches, however, that no general reduction abolishes entirely the effort to encourage special travel by still lower special reductions. A quarter of a century ago the Western railroads fought the three-cent maximum as hard as they are fighting the two-cent maximum now, but its establishment was followed by continual special reductions that have brought the different average rates from half a cent to nearly a cent lower."

The theory upon which a lower rate is demanded, says *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), is that the resultant increase in business will make up the difference between the old rate and the new rate. It goes on to say:

"Now, this is the idea that the people contend for. It is not prejudice. There is no desire to harm a road or to injure its legitimate earning capacity. It is simply an insistence upon the railroads conferring upon the people the greatest possible good. That is what they have the right to claim. It is good public policy; that's all. In the past year, there have been some reductions of rates, and the indications are that the roads were benefited by them."

The Peoria (Ill.) *Journal* is convinced that two-cent fares "are bound to come," if not through the legislature or the railroad commission, then because of the competition of the interurban trolley lines. Nevertheless, in practically every instance, the legislation which would hasten the event is opposed by the railroads. Some of the Western lines, it is said, will try to prove that the objectionable laws are unconstitutional. In Nebraska the railroads have issued circulars absolutely abolishing all classes of reduced fares. An often-heard objection to a general two-cent rate is thus presented by the Chicago *Post*:

"In such a State as Ohio, where every mile of farm land, every town, contributes its quota to the railway's traffic, the two-cent law can be endured: it does not spell ruin, at least.

"But in the West the issue is far different. In the mountainous country the cost of railway construction is far greater than in the East. There are regions which must be traversed, but which never can be expected to contribute sufficient business to pay for the maintenance of the roads that extend through them. The thriving towns are few and far apart. The tide of traffic is all one way part of the year; all the other way during the balance of the twelve months. Under such conditions even legislators might be expected to see that laws which fit the railways in Eastern States are incongruous in the West."

Much of the interest in the movement centers in the struggle in Pennsylvania, where the Republican party, committed by its pre-election pledges to a two-cent-rate bill, is urged by the railroads to kill the measure in the Senate. In that State, as the Pittsburg *Dispatch* cynically remarks, the railroads' vehement arguments against the reduced rate "tend to allay the apprehension created by some reports that the corporations were entirely willing to have the bill passed." In a published interview President Baer, of the Reading line—known to the press as "divine right" Baer—tries to point the way for the dominant party in the legislature by the gentle suggestion that "preelection promises are subject to reconsideration by men who have assumed official responsibility." This is paraphrased by the Philadelphia *North American* to read: "Be willing to confess that you are a parcel of shameless liars, so that you may effectively serve the railroad corporations." Vice-President Thayer, of the Pennsylvania, warns the public that the pending bill, if it becomes law, will necessitate "the

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withdrawal of special fares of many kinds, including low excursion rates and commutation." Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

"This has a peculiar reactionary aspect. Considered as a serious assertion, namely, that the cutting off of the minor portion of the traffic from which the railroads now get less than two cents per mile will make them unable to sustain the lower rates, its meaning is that the people who pay the higher charge have been forced to contribute to the benefit of the people who enjoy the lower charge. Railroad argument has always heretofore vigorously denied that the low rates for special classes of traffic were at the cost of the people who pay the higher rates. It is asserted that the special conditions of the low-rate traffic yielded a net profit on its own basis. In view of the denial of that long-standing assertion by the later representation, the people have the right to know on which assertion railroad authority will permanently stand. Both can not be true.

"But either assertion has its inevitable conclusion. If the portion of the passenger traffic paying more than two cents a mile has been bearing the cost of commutation and passenger traffic, then it was an unjust discrimination and ought to be stopt. But if, as railroad authority has always asserted heretofore, the low-rate traffic under its especial conditions yielded a margin of profit, the railroads will go on seeking that profit after the bill is passed. We venture the prediction that when the bill is passed the railroads will, as a rule, continue to hang on to the commutation traffic with the same earnest grip as in past years."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, on the other hand, thinks that the railroads should challenge the constitutionality of the bill. We read:

"The proposal to conduct the railroad business by a lot of politicians who have no responsibilities for the right and profitable conduct of that business is, if not unconstitutional in the present instance, vicious in principle and dangerous in practise. There are hosts of people who believe that even if the bill be constitutional, yet it is not a function of the legislature to fix railroad fares, because there is no guaranty that the legislature may not, under the tutelage of demagogs, proceed at a later day to the stage of confiscation in respect to other things in addition to railways when that policy has received the stamp of legislative authority.

"The railroads should contest the bill, test its constitutionality, and in this attitude they will have the support of hosts of people who are not at all enthusiastic about the way the corporations or the railroads have acted in politics in the past generation in this Commonwealth."

QUESTIONING CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE FINANCE.

RECENT writings have represented Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, apart from her religious teachings, as a brilliant and dominating intellect in the fields of organization and finance. Now a bill in equity, filed by her relatives, seeks to superimpose another picture—that of an incompetent and feeble-minded old woman, held prisoner and exploited for gain by a designing clique. This is the latest of a number of sensational charges, which in the other instances have surged for a time around the household at Pleasant View, and died down again, leaving behind only such mystery as may, perhaps, appropriately invest the fountain-head of a religious cult. The relatives who bring suit in Mrs. Eddy's behalf are her son, George W. Glover; her granddaughter, Mary Baker Glover; and her nephew, George W. Baker. The defendants named are Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Herman S. Hering, and Lewis C. Strang, of Concord; Alfred Farlow, Ira C. Knapp, William B. Johnson, and Joseph Armstrong, of Boston; Edward A. Kimball, of Chicago; and Stephen A. Chace, of Fall River, Mass., all of whom hold positions as directors or trustees in the Christian Science Church, and several others of lesser note. The petition affirms that Mrs. Eddy is incapacitated, through infirmities incident to old age, to "manage her affairs and protect her property with prudence and discretion against undue influence, control, or fraud of others, or to take charge of and manage the present legal proceedings."

A remarkable interview with George Glover, published in the New York *World*, describes his various visits to his mother, from whom he had been separated when a baby. This separation had continued for more than thirty years when he visited her, at her request, in Boston in 1879, having traveled from his home in Lead City, S. Dak., for that purpose. At this time, he states, she was being persecuted and embarrassed by the "black arts" of two of her erstwhile students. In the coming trial, Glover predicts, these same "black arts," chief among which appears to be hypnotism, will "be exerted to befuddle judges and confuse the minds of witnesses dangerous to the conspirators at Pleasant View." He next visited his mother, he says, in Concord in 1898, and was received with a "frightened welcome." It was at this time, he asserts, that Mrs. Eddy confided to him that Calvin A. Frye made her "account to him for every dollar, every penny." In 1903 Glover's

THE ARMY IS TO DIG THE CANAL.

The next thing we know the railroads will be hiring the entire United States army

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

TAKE TWO CHAIRS, SENATOR.

—Russell in the Washington *Post.*

A WARNING AND A SUGGESTION.

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attempts to see his mother, he states, were balked for a week, and when he did finally see her for a half-hour he was painfully imprest by "the mystery of her words and manner," and by her impatience

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

MARY BAKER GLOVER,

The granddaughter who joins with her father and cousin in a suit to rescue Mrs. Eddy from the alleged undue influence and control of certain organization leaders in the Christian Science Church.

to be rid of him. Again, in January of the present year, he and his daughter were admitted to Mrs. Eddy's presence, and heard from her lips—according to *The World*—"rambling talk, the burden of which was fear of plots to murder her." Mr. Glover and his fellow petitioners therefore ask for a receiver for the entire property, and have retained ex-Senator William E. Chandler as their senior counsel.

On the other side Gen. Frank S. Streeter, Mrs. Eddy's personal attorney; Messrs. Josiah E. Fernald and Frederick H. Ladd, president and treasurer of the National State Capital Bank, in Concord; Henry M. Baker, a second cousin of Mrs. Eddy; and Mr. Alfred Farlow, head of the Christian Science Publication Committee, have all made published statements which discredit the theory that Mrs. Eddy is not in possession of her faculties and in control of her own affairs. Says General Streeter, in a statement given out to the press:

"In common with her friends, Mrs. Eddy believes that the initiative in these proceedings was not taken by her son or other relatives, but by others, who, in a markedly unusual manner and by unique methods, are undertaking, under the guise of court proceedings, to continue the persecution begun some time ago.

"From my conference with her at this time and on other recent occasions, I am able to speak definitely and positively. Her clearness of mind and resolution of purpose have been in no respect impaired by her advanced years. Her capacity to think clearly and to deal accurately and justly with important business affairs has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in her conferences and acts within the last two weeks and in numerous business letters in her own handwriting which I have received from her during that time.

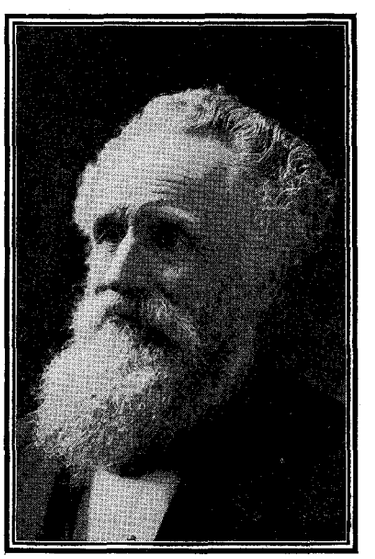
"The amount of Mrs. Eddy's property has been grossly multiplied by rumor and unfounded reports. She is not possest of large wealth, as the term is used. Mrs. Eddy receives no income from the church nor from the publication society connected with the church. Her sole income for many years has been from the copyrights on her own books, and the amount from this source has been grossly overestimated.

"Mrs. Eddy's business affairs have been managed by herself with the aid of Mr. Frye, her devoted and loyal servant, and under the oversight and personal audit of another gentleman, whose name has not been mentioned, but who stands for all that is honorable and of good repute in financial circles in Concord.

"Accurate accounts of all her property and investments as well as of her annual income and expenditures have been carefully kept and frequently audited. The last audit was in October, 1906. None of the defendants named except Mr. Frye has any connection with the management of her property or investments or has any knowledge whatever in reference thereto, nor have any of said defendants ever received any property of Mrs. Eddy's which they hold in trust or otherwise, except in one instance, for the benefit of her relatives."

Mrs. Eddy's bankers, as named above, state that for twenty years she has been the directing force in all her important financial affairs, and that she still signs all checks and is consulted concerning all investments. Mr. Baker, who is a member of the New Hampshire legislature, tells how he called on Mrs. Eddy and found her studying the newspaper accounts of the pending suit, which she discust with him for fifteen minutes. Says Mr. Baker: "She understood perfectly the nature of the case, and summed up the points in a manner that would do credit to the acumen of a well-trained attorney." He further asserts that "she controls everything, and, instead of being bossed by Frye, she bosses him." Says Mr. Farlow: "There has never been a time when Mrs. Eddy has not been in entire possession of her senses and of a sound and disposing mind. She may have been—and perhaps is—feeble physically, but she knows and always has known everything, especially of a financial nature, that has gone on around her."

That the points of the suit, however, have not all been threshed out in the preliminary newspaper discussion is suggested by the following statement attributed to Mr. Chandler: "The remarkable things that have happened since George Glover and his daughter Mary left their home in Lead City, on the 22d day of last December, to visit me in Washington, constitute in themselves ample cause of action against Alfred Farlow, Calvin A. Frye, and their associates in the mysterious cabinet in control of Mrs. Eddy's person and fortune."



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GEORGE W. GLOVER,

Mrs. Eddy's only son, who thinks that "black arts" will be exerted to defeat the ends of justice in the pending suit to rescue his mother from those whom he regards as virtually her jailers at Pleasant View.

The press, lay and religious, await the suit—which is not regarded as an attack upon Christian Science—with intense interest, for the light it will throw on the methods of what has proved a phenomenally successful organization. *The Interoir* (Presbyterian, Chicago) thinks that Christian Scientists should greatly rejoice at the opportunity now given them to produce their books and show what is done with the money poured

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into their treasury, since "it has always operated to the prejudice of the cult that there has been such a mystery about its financial transactions." The New York *Times* thinks that, whatever its revelations, the suit will "not have much effect upon the sincere followers of Mrs. Eddy." The financial troubles of Mrs. Eddy, coming so soon after the business failure of Alexander Dowie, suggest to the Chicago *Chronicle* "the danger there is in all personal religions of splitting on a financial rock." Says the New York *World:*

"It is the expectation that questions perhaps unprecedented in the law may here arise that gives the case its technical importance to jurists as well as a wide public interest.

"The familiar rule of the Roman-Catholic Church in this country, vesting church property in the bishop of the diocese, furnishes no analogy. The bishop does not hold as an individual, but as a 'corporation sole,' or practically a trustee. If he mismanages the property he can be forced to an accounting, and when he dies it passes without a legal ripple to his successor. In the case of Mrs. Eddy the present inquiry merely hastens by a little while the inevitable legal battle that must in any event have ensued upon her death."

The Kansas City *Journal* regrets that "the venerable woman of Concord" is not permitted to enjoy "the peace and comfort earned by a lifetime of good works," and the Savannah *News* suggests the possibility of the suit remaining in the courts until Mrs. Eddy's death. The New York *Evening Mail* asks us to picture the Pope of Rome "summoned into the probate courts by some obscure citizen of the boot of Italy to make answer concerning his mental competency"; and it goes on to say:

"It is this, the simple, impressive fact that the head of a great church may be haled into court, like an ordinary butcher or baker, that makes the interest and importance of these proceedings at Concord. It does not appear that the doctrines or authority of the Church in question are in any way involved. The court has nothing to do with those. But it has everything to do with the way men and women discharge their financial obligations to their own children. Not the slightest respect is paid in the Probate Court to anybody's prophetic or pontifical functions. Mrs. Eddy is in exactly the same position as any old woman who insists upon running an apple-stand in the shade of St. Paul's Chapel, and who will not let go of her business after her children think she is too old to sit out in the wind. And we have an equal assurance that perfect justice must be done in either case, and the facts stript of all overlayings and gildings of romance.

"Here we care rather more, most of us, about justice, and personal responsibility, and perfect equality before the law, than we do about all the church headships in the world. Our people can deify whom they please in their own minds, but these exalted personages, if they are American citizens, must come bareheaded into the presence of the justice of the peace around the corner, with a full explanation of all he may ask. This is really the American religion."

HOW HAWAII IS AFFECTED BY JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

WHEN the exigencies of the San-Francisco school controversy resulted in closing the door of the mainland against the Japanese coolies from our insular possessions, the event was greeted in Hawaii by the plantation-owners with approval, by the Japanese with indignation, and by certain others with something of misgiving. This provision in the Immigration Act, says the Honolulu *Bulletin*, "will enable Hawaii to adapt itself to changed conditions without a revolutionary upset of its industrial affairs." "What better could be asked?" it adds. Among the Japanese, however, it excited indignant protest. A mass-meeting of Japanese was called at Aala Park, Honolulu, and resolutions were forwarded both to Washington and Tokyo. The following is the text of a message sent to President Roosevelt:

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Washington.

"SIR: Hawaiian Japanese respectfully protest, in the name of humanity and civilization and also in the name of liberty, against the prohibition of their emigration to the States. It enslaves us permanently to Hawaii's capitalists.

"HAWAIIAN JAPANESE IN MASS-MEETING."

The tenor of the different speeches was much the same, according to the local press. America, who had forced open the door of Japan, had now closed her own against a friendly people in opposition to the American doctrine of the equality of man, as well as to the doctrine of Christianity. Reverend Ito, a Buddhist priest, appealed to the Christian ministers throughout the Union to condemn the exclusion law. Another speaker maintained that the labor-unions of California were "egged on and financed by the sugar-planters of Hawaii." The Hawaiian *Gazette* thinks it "needless to treat the Japanese mass-meeting at Aala Park too seriously," as it was "in the main the protest of agitators and hotel-keepers." It explains further:

"There are, in Honolulu, something less than thirty Japanese hotels which thrive by the custom of California-bound coolies. The runners of these hotels visit the other islands and the interior of this one, recruiting labor for the Coast and consigning it first to the establishments run by their employers. Then when Japanese land from the Oriental liners to stay a week or two before going on, the hotels accommodate them, as they do the others, and make commissions on the civilized clothes they buy and on all their general outlay. But for this business, eight or ten hotels would supply the demand; with it, hotels are multiplying. Naturally when it is proposed to shut off emigration to the Coast, the Japanese hotel-keepers are alarmed. Such a check to their operations means bankruptcy. Under the new law the most of them will be forced to shut their doors. Hence their interest, which was predominant, in the Aala-Park rally.

"Next the agitators. There is a great, unruly mob in Japan, which often forces the hand of the ministry itself. Some thousands of our local coolies belong to it. Whenever anything bodes excitement in Japanese politics or foreign relations, these worthies are up and stirring. They helped out the hotel-keepers last night, applauded the veiled threats of the orators, and rushed through the resolutions. But after all was said and done, what did the proceeding amount to? The people who have the respect of the home Government and the ear of the Japanese envoy at Washington, while not wholly absent from Aala Park, were few and far between. The conservative, intelligent class of Japanese, secure in the belief that their Government had done nothing to sacrifice the national honor, stayed away; and they are ready to accept whatever arrangement with the United States the Emperor, in his wisdom and pride of country, chooses to ratify."

A hint of misgiving on the part of Americans on the island is conveyed in the following editorial in the same paper:

"The President has been working to settle the Japanese trouble without war, and as the passage of an exclusion clause of the Immigration Bill without Japanese assent might be a greater affront to the Tokyo Government than was race discrimination in the San-Francisco schools, we must assume that such assent was gained in advance.

"The question then arises, What compensation are the Japanese to receive for the concessions they have made? What has the Tokyo Ministry obtained to save itself from overthrow by Parliament or the mob? What special and particular advantages are Japanese to enjoy to offset the advantages on the mainland which they have lost? These are questions of very deep import to some body, perhaps to the Philippines and Hawaii. Are the Japanese to have *carte blanche* to enter and exploit the two groups agriculturally and commercially? If so, what effect will it have on the wage-scale, especially that of whites, and what ultimate effect will it have on the politics of the Pacific?

"It is true that the United States, in its existing treaty with Japan, has reserved the right to make 'laws, regulations, and ordinances in regard to the immigration of laborers.' But we can not conceive that the President and Congress, in a crisis with Japan and while obviously striving to prevent a *casus belli*, would insist upon such rights, knowing the effect it would have on the Japanese temper, and say nothing about a *quid pro quo*. Some placating thing must have been done. We want to know what that

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thing is and how far it is going to affect us. Those who insist that the Coast exclusion clause is a good thing for Hawaii mean that it is good for the plantations. Perhaps they are right. But a very prominent planter contends that if Hawaii becomes one great Asiatic camp and the American cause is smothered by the alien mass, Congress, especially if it should become Democratic, would have no more favors to grant the local sugar interest. It would treat Hawaii as a negligible quantity; a rotten borough in which the United States would take no pride and in which its remaining concern would be chiefly strategical."

A MORE DIPLOMATIC DOUMA.

THE second Douma, which assembled in the Tauride Palace in St. Petersburg on March 5, differs from the first Douma chiefly in the matter of experience. Its party names, its membership, its intentions, are practically unchanged. The difference is indicated by the Hartford *Courant* when it compares the first Douma to a flock of sheep, the second to a "pack of foxes"—a phrase which conveys its meaning to the layman, if not to the naturalist. At the opening, tact was exercised both by the Government and by the radical Opposition to a degree to lead the New York *Evening Post* to predict a session of less violence and more negotiation than last year. The last Douma, which the Czar dissolved because it "strayed into a sphere beyond its competence," was an experiment. The hope is voiced in the American press that the present one will come nearer to being an actual trial of strength between the autocratic and the representative systems of government. The members have been classed approximately as follows: Monarchists, 90; Moderate Octoberists, 36; Polish Nationalists, 43; Progressives, 29; Constitutional Democrats, 92; Socialists, Revolutionists, and the Group of Toil, 192; Indefinites, 13. The Monarchists, or Reactionaries, are classed with the Octoberists to form a group called the Right; the Constitutional Democrats, the Poles, and the Progressives form the Center; and the Socialists, Revolutionists, and the Group of Toil form the Left party. Says the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*:

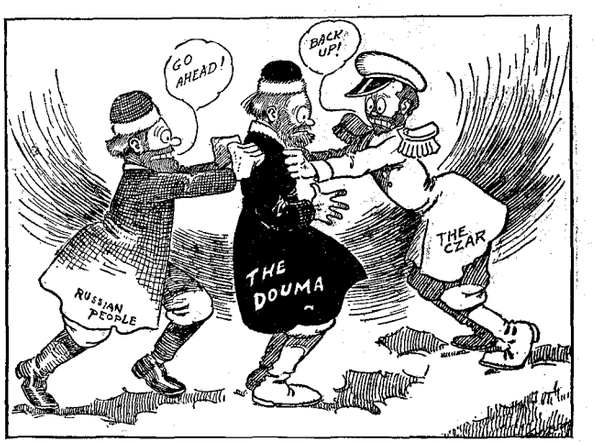
"The Czar's remark that he would rather dissolve three doumas than abandon the cabinet furnishes the key-note of the conditions under which the second Russian Douma began its session. It is impossible to believe that the Czar or Premier Stolypine nurses any delusion as to the temper of this body. . . . . .

"The new elections found the people, then, in a more dangerous mood than ever. The returns show the election of a considerable majority of antigovernment men. These are split up into groups, no less than six parties being represented in the session, but on the broad question of imperialism there is certain to be a uniform division, the Nationalists, Radicals, and Socialists being in perfect accord in their hostility to the monarchical system and to the bureaucracy which has grown out of it. Of the other parties, the Monarchists are, as their name implies, unswerving supporters of the imperial authority and of imperial policies. The Moderates and Liberals are loyal to the Czar, but advocate certain reforms their support of which places them in about the same position as the Liberal party in England occupies toward the throne.

"It will probably take some time before the relations of the various elements in the Douma are determined and the battle on conflicting lines of policy is fairly under way. A very large proportion of the members are peasants, unaccustomed to parliamentary procedure and ignorant of political tactics. These men have to be instructed and lined up for the serious work before them. As to their ultimate attitude, however, there can be no doubt. Everything points to such action by the new Parliament as will compel the Imperial Government either to throw up its hands and make vast concessions to the people or else to repeat its former tactics and dissolve the Douma or throw the major part of its membership into prison. In the latter event, the challenge to the people is not likely to be ignored. The chances are that revolution will follow and that it will be on a scale defying the efforts of the Government to cope with it. The revolutionary leaders have learned much within the last year or two and they are ready to make practical application of their lesson. Every defeat heretofore sustained by them has served only to show where their weakness lay and to inspire them to find means of repairing such weakness and finding means of striking more effectually next time. Revolution is reasonably sure to come anyhow; but it is doubly sure if parliamentary representation is again stricken down and the imperialistic and bureaucratic ideas are reaffirmed."

Feodor Golovin, president of the Lower House, is said to be *persona grata* with the Czar, while Premier Stolypine, on the other hand, lacks the confidence of the Douma. A prime minister who could win this confidence sufficiently to enable the Czar and his Parliament to do business together, says the New York *Times*, is "the chief need of the present Russian crisis." As it is, however, the more optimistic of the St. Petersburg dispatches predict that the Douma will continue in session for six weeks or two months, and will pass much constructive legislation. Says one of these dispatches:

"The first regular business on the program of the House is the discussion of the budget, which will be followed by the debate on



CAN'T SERVE TWO MASTERS.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

the Habeas-Corpus Act, the ministerial draft of which has already been submitted and found generally acceptable by the legislative committee of the Constitutional Democrats. The agrarian legislation will be taken up in commission at the point where it was left by the last Parliament, and is not expected to be discust in general session for at least three months."

Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The Left is decidedly the strongest of the three groups, while the Constitutional Democrats are probably a little more numerous than any other single party.

"The hope of the Douma apparently lies, then, in the formation of a working coalition of which the Constitutional Democrats will be the nucleus. If the 164 members of the three Center parties could win the adherence of the 36 Octoberists of the Right and of the Group of Toil, numbering about 50, at the Left, a majority would be secured, which might be strengthened by the addition of some of the unattached members. Among the factions in such a coalition there would be some radical differences of policy, no doubt; but there would also be some important grounds of union. They all believe, for example, in constitutional government, to which the Monarchists of the Extreme Right are opposed, and they are all willing to maintain the throne and the present dynasty, which the Socialists and Revolutionists at the Extreme Left are not.

"The present government, if it is to remain in office and is to have the support and cooperation of the Douma, must depend upon some such coalition as that, and it must, therefore, be a bitter reflection to Mr. Stolypine that by his own acts he has made it, or, at any rate, its dominant factor, weaker than it would otherwise have been. Had he not arbitrarily changed the election laws and persecuted some of the best members of the former Douma the Constitutional Democrats might have been returned in almost double their present strength and the Center might have comprized a clear majority of the whole. As it is, any possible majority will be slender, and the whole outlook is stormy and uncertain for the Cabinet as well as for the Parliament."

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LEAVING THE SENATE TO RETRIEVE HIS FORTUNE.

WHEN it was announced that Senator John Coit Spooner, of Wisconsin, had resigned his seat in the Senate two years before the expiration of his term of office, the press of the whole country, irrespective of party, expressed regret that the Government should lose the services of a brilliant and honored legislator. He was "one whom many students of public affairs would call the ablest member of the United States Senate," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); while the Democratic *News and Courier*, of Charleston, hopes that Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, will not accept his resignation, as he "can not be spared just now." But the most interesting comment is that which dwells upon Mr. Spooner's reason for resigning, after having held his seat for sixteen years in a way to win the praise of his own State and of the country at large. In a letter to Governor Davidson he remarks that sixteen years is "a long time for one neither willing nor financially able permanently to abandon it to take from his profession."

Photograph copyrighted by Purdy, Boston.

JOHN COIT SPOONER.

After sixteen years in the United States Senate he resigns, at the age of sixty-four, in order that he may practise law and make money enough to provide for his wife and children.

Yet this time, he explains, has been taken from his profession, because he has not thought it "compatible with the full and uninterrupted discharge of public duty" to pursue it. In a formal statement to the press on the subject of Mr. Spooner's retirement, President Roosevelt says, "I have known that every year of his stay in public life has been to him a direct financial loss which he could ill afford." The necessity of his return at sixty-four to the practise of law in order to earn a competency, remarks the Boston *Herald*, offers another illustration of the type of statesman, often sardonically declared to be extinct, who is inoculated by nature against any temptation incident to high office, and who amid riches and opportunity of riches wears to the end the honorable badge of poverty. Says the Chicago *Chronicle:*

"The retirement of Senator Spooner for pecuniary reasons is something to cause serious reflection throughout the country. It is proper to inquire whether the servants of the nation are well enough rewarded to secure the best men and the best results. Senator Spooner is not the first to turn his back on public life at the very moment when his services were of the greatest value. Speaker Reed and many others have done the same thing. The nation can not compete with every great interest in the country in paying fancy salaries, but it is important to inquire if something can not be done in this line which will prevent the desertion of its best men from its service when they are of the greatest use and are most urgently needed.

"Nobody doubts that Senator Spooner is a man of fine abilities and that he has been as pure and disinterested as any other man in public life, and everybody, in the West particularly, will be glad to see him realize his fondest expectations of prosperity and happiness in his new rôle, whatever that may be."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has this to say:

"Mr. Spooner's retirement, upon the ground that he can not longer sacrifice his law practise for a Senator's salary and the honor of serving Wisconsin at Washington, calls attention to the weakness of the argument of those who advocated the recent increase of the salaries of members of Congress upon the ground that higher salaries would improve the *personnel* of our national legislature. An added $2,500 a year may make it easier for a Representative or a Senator to live well in Washington, and live within his salary, but it means little to a man whose abilities would command four or five times the amount of a Congressional salary in private life, and at $7,500 a year we shall not see our lawmakers increase one-third in average ability. The best-equipped members of Congress will always be men serving at a sacrifice of personal financial interests, and to the able man who seeks to make money a term in the House or the Senate will always be an opportunity to display and advertise his ability rather than a position sought because of the compensation paid out of the Federal Treasury.

"Mr. Spooner's resignation, coming so unexpectedly, has a fine dramatic effect that argues at least a possibility that there resides in his breast a hope that,

> He that fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day.

"For an opportunity to secure a salary of $50,000 and the honor of being President of the United States Mr. Spooner might be lured back to the firing-line."

The Washington *Evening Star* compares his case with those of other statesmen:

"Mr. Conklin left office poor. John G. Carlisle had nothing after a quarter of a century spent in national life. Thomas B. Reed found it necessary to return to the practise of law in order to make the proper provision for his family. Mr. Hoar, after forty years of office, died poor. There are men, easily named, who, with talents of a character which would command large sums in private affairs, are to-day serving the public for what in comparison is a pittance. And yet the professional muck-rakers would have us believe that the age is thoroughly sordid and rotten, and that nine out of ten of our public men are using their official places for private gain."

As to his record in the Senate the Boston *Transcript* says:

"Few men in recent years have played so large a part as Mr. Spooner in the legislation of the nation. His name has probably been attached to more of the great decisions of the Senate, often as a 'Spooner compromise,' than that of any other member. His generalship made it possible for the Administration to throw overboard the Nicaraguan Canal route for which Congress had long been willing to vote almost unanimously, and wisely to turn to Panama. It was he who wrote the law granting civil government for the Philippines. The present Cuban reciprocity law is a Spooner compromise. His opposition to subsidy legislation was

—Berryman in the Washington *Star.*

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"It is too bad that President Roosevelt should not have subjected himself to more discipline."—Harriman.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

unremitting. He was intellectually an anti-imperialist, but, after the insurrection in the archipelago broke out, became a defender of the Administration's policies, but was to-day more likely than any other man in the Senate, had he stayed there, to devise some way out of the Philippines.

"Mr. Spooner has been one of the most influential members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and has had much to do with the shaping of treaties and other international compacts. Hardly a phase or subject of legislation escaped his observation and study. In effective constructive work he had few equals and no superiors."

MR. HARRIMAN IN CONFIDENTIAL VEIN.

SINCE the investigation of his roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. Edward H. Harriman has apparently flung to the winds his policy of silence and is now talking freely with newspaper men on his pet subject of railroads. "I believe that a most important duty now confronting the managers of the railroads of this country is the development of more friendly relations and of a spirit of cooperation between the railroads and the public, and between the railroads and the departments of the Government," he is reported as saying in a recent interview. It is of interest to note, remarks *The Journal of Commerce*, that there has recently been a very similar decision to recognize public opinion by the Standard Oil Trust. From another statement attributed to Mr. Harriman we quote these sentences: "Perhaps the railroads are, in a measure, to blame for the spirit of distrust which has resulted in recent legislation. That, perhaps, has been due to the fact that the responsible heads of the roads have left too much to subordinates. I think we will have to change that and attend personally to many matters that we have lost sight of in the past." According to the New York *American*, he affirms his intention hereafter to take the public fully into his confidence. His next words, as quoted by the same paper, may possibly smack of irony: "I have learned that this is one of my most important duties, and that in importance it is greater than making plans for two-tracking a railroad or financing a company." Special interest attaches to his general predictions as to American railroads. He says, according to the New York *Sun*:

"The railroads of the United States will have to be rebuilt with much heavier rails and with a gage of 6 feet, instead of the present gage of 4 feet 8½ inches. This change will come within the next ten years, and the roads of 1917 will be as much in advance of the roads of 1907 as the roads of to-day are an improvement over the roads of 1897. Either locomotives of such size that nobody now can imagine them or electric-engines will have to be provided. I think in time the latter will be more feasible. The locomotive with the present gage of tracks has reached its capacity. The freight-car of the present will have to give way to an all-steel freight-car, which will be two feet wider, two feet higher, and several feet longer. It will at the same time be possible to make the car much lighter in proportion to carriage capacity than the present car, and this will effect a great saving in the cost of transportation. Grades will be reduced everywhere, tunnels will have to be enlarged, bridges must be rebuilt to make them equal to the strain of increased loads that will pass over them. To do all of these things will cost billions of dollars—nobody can tell how many billions."

The Boston *Transcript* thinks the idea of a six-foot gage for our roads must be rated as wholly chimerical. "The existing gage may be a mistake," it admits, "but it is one that will last." The lay papers, however, are for the moment more interested in the "new Harriman" than in his technical predictions. By taking the public into his confidence, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he has "made life more interesting." To quote further:

"He is an able man, with the habit of concise and positive expression. He has knowledge and the faculty of conveying that knowledge in terms that are intelligible and interesting. He has, therefore, himself become more interesting. It may also be noted that in entering upon this change of policy he is extending the lines of his competition with the railway giant of the Northwest—James J. Hill. For a long time, of all the great men of the railroad world of America, James J. Hill was the only one who, as occasion presented itself, took the public into his confidence by communication to the daily press.

"There is great significance in this change of policy. It does not mean that Mr. Harriman has suddenly become loquacious. It means that there has been the growth of an idea, born in the truth, to the stage where it bears fruit. . . . In the course of time the idea, first regarded as the vaporing of a doctrinaire, took vital form. President Roosevelt put it into active life, and with results that are little short of a revolution. That man of large measure, Judge Gary, of the United Sates Steel Corporation, under whose roof are gathered all the giants of the transportation, financial, and industrial worlds, was the first of his kind to appreciate the power and the energy of the enunciation, and to insist upon taking the affairs of the momentous business enterprise of which he is the real head, to the public. Others have followed. Measures have been taken for the spread of knowledge of business affairs. Bureaus of publicity are not now unknown in the organization of great enterprises. And, finally, Harriman, hitherto regarded as impenetrable, has come into the open and ranged himself as a

THE LATEST THING IN SEPARATORS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

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subscriber to the idea. Publicity has been established. Whether the Administration will pursue to the end the course it has entered upon in making it law or not, the principle is established. And in that establishment is the triumph of an idea. It is a distinct public gain."

The New York *World*, however, refuses to put aside suspicion. We there read:

"Since his brief stay in Washington Mr. Harriman has become as frank and garrulous as a schoolboy on vacation. As a railroad man he is as tenderly solicitous for the good of the public and the progress of the Government as the farmer, the politician, or anybody else. . . . Unfortunately for Mr. Harriman, the American public has no confidence in him. It distrusts his character and mistrusts him when he talks of fair play. It is justly suspicious of his pretended Pauline conversion to the doctrine that the people have rights which a captain of industry is bound to respect."

DIFFICULTIES OF DISARMAMENT.

THE crusade for disarmament, upon which much cold water was thrown by the first peace conference at The Hague, is apparently having quite as hard a time to secure recognition in the program for the conference to be held there this year. England alone, according to the press dispatches, seems enthusiastic for reduction of armaments. Of the Continental Powers, Mr. W. T. Stead writes in the London *Times* that "there will be practical unanimity among the governments as to the impossibility of forbidding the discussion of armaments at the conference, and an absolute unanimity as to the impossibility of arriving at any practical decision as to what should be done." This opinion was published prior to the dispatches from Berlin which announced the acceptance by the German Government of the program proposed by Russia, in which program no mention of disarmament is made. Other Powers, notably France, are said to be arrayed against discussion of this question, and so, if it is to be brought up at all, Mr. Stead believes that either Great Britain or the United States must do it.

The reason for the hesitancy of Europe to take up the question seems to be merely that "the time is not yet ripe." This is the report of Professor De Martens, who has been sounding the Powers in behalf of the Russian Government. It is hard for some of our press to see why the time is not ripe. Agreeing with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Prime Minister, in his campaign for discussion of the question at The Hague, the Boston *Herald* says:

"He argues that if it was desirable to attempt to limit the burden of armaments in 1898, it is still more desirable to do so today, when the weight of this burden has increased enormously. This is the more true because 'the sentiment in favor of peace and the idea of arbitration and peaceful adjustment of international disputes have become much stronger.' Speaking for his own Government, the Premier says: 'We already have given an earnest of our sincerity by considerable reductions in our naval and military expenditure, and we are prepared to go further, if we find similar disposition in other quarters.'

"What a foolish and ruinous rivalry it is! England builds one *Dreadnought*, and we provide for two, whereupon our 'kin beyond the sea'—with whom war is unthinkable—respond by ordering three more great battle-ships. All of these will become junk before there is occasion to use them. Meanwhile our naval expenses have increased from less than $30,000,000 to more than $100,000,000 within ten years. And all this when the American policy of arbitration, more than a century old, has been approved by all the great Powers."

"To all who view the subject in the light of full civilization" the considerations of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman are unanswerable, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. To say that "the time is not ripe," it continues, is "simply an illustration of the persistence of the half-civilized instinct of force, and the unspoken recognition that if the question is brought to discussion all the arguments of reason and intelligence are in its favor."

From the plea for more time the Boston *Transcript* draws the conclusion that "each opposing Power doubtless hopes to increase its relative strength before the time for a final adjustment of the equation arrives." Such, also, is the comment of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, which says, regarding England and Germany in particular:

"As to cessation in the rivalry for increase of armament, the position of Great Britain is the most liberal, but it by no means follows that liberal principles led her to take it. She has as matters stand the largest navy in the world. To be able to stop increasing and still retain her supremacy would suit her to a *t*. With Germany the case is different. She wants a bigger navy than she has so far secured. When she gets it she will doubtless be as ready as England to say, 'Now let's all stop building war-ships.'"

Everything considered, therefore, there is little hope exprest, even among those most desiring it, that anything definite will be done at the coming peace conference to reduce or limit armaments. That the matter will probably be brought up for discussion is less doubtful. Mr. W. T. Stead, quoted above, outlines in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) the line of argument which the British Government will probably adopt. He says:

"In what precise form it will bring the question before the conference is not yet settled. An interdepartmental committee has been for some time considering the subject, and the result of its deliberations is not yet published. But it is believed that the British proposal will suggest that each Power should agree not to increase its military expenditure for the next seven years above the figures of the present year, and that, in naval expenditure, there should be a general agreement not to build any ships of greater size than those at present under construction, and that for seven years shipbuilding should be limited to renewals and repairs. There are difficulties in the way of adopting this proposition, difficulties obvious to the merest tyro. But, altho the form of the proposal may be varied, it is essential that the principle should be brought before the conference and prest with energy and earnestness by all those Powers which really desire peace and which are not less desirous of burdening peace with this monstrous expenditure for war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE refining of Standard Oil will now begin.—*Chicago Post.*

ABOUT the only Panama boss that does not seem disposed to resign is the President.—*Atlanta Journal.*

ITALY doesn't mind letting its people come to us; but its paintings—that's another matter.—*New York Commercial.*

THE investigation seems to show that Mr. Harriman did his stock-watering with a force-pump.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IF Bailey of Texas ever adopts a coat-of-arms the whitewash brush should have a prominent place on it.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

AMBASSADOR BRYCE remarks, "I was touched when I landed in New York." But he doesn't tell us for how much.—*Atlanta Journal.*

SENATOR DEPEW is now a champion of forestry. Evidently wants the tall timber there when he has to take to it.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

WITH a 2-cent fare in effect, the traveling public will be able to invest a little more money in very necessary life insurance.—*Washington Post.*

HARRIMAN will not install electricity on his railroads until somebody makes a third rail that water won't short-circuit.—*New York Evening Post.*

Now they are locating the Garden of Eden in Kansas. Looks as if some people were trying to make the Bible story more and more improbable.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IF the Russian generals had fought the Japs as hard as they are fighting the Kuropatkin revelations, the revelations might not have been necessary.—*Atlanta Journal.*

POSSIBLY Ambassador Bryce's salary was raised because the British Government had an idea that it is poker instead of lawn-tennis that is played at the White House.—*Washington Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

YOUNG RUSSIA'S REVOLUTIONARY PRECOCITY.

YOUTH is naturally revolutionary. Young men of genius are led into the wildest dreams of universal emancipation, and while Wordsworth in his salad days espoused the spirit of the French revolution, Southey at the same time of life was lampooned by Canning as an irrational socialist. "In every revolution," says a writer in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, "it is the young who float on the topmost wave." But the great revolutionaries of Europe, whose mind and genius have transformed permanently the political aspect of a state, have been, like Marat and Robespierre, mature men. These French reformers had reached their thirtieth year before they ventured on a propaganda. But in Russia, at the present moment, children, boys, and youths prove to be the most rabid revolutionaries and repeat with most glibness the war-cries of rebellion and anarchism. This writer attempts to account for this condition of affairs by attributing them to the bad domestic nurture, the imperfect school and college training, and the glaring faults of the bureaucracy which excite the indignation and active opposition of even those whose tender age is commonly regarded as the synonym of innocence.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* is credited with being an organ of the German Embassy in Russia, and speaks, of course, from a German standpoint. Its comments on the Russian situation bear every impress of truth. We quote as follows:

"In the Russian revolution the young people have played a part of most extraordinary prominence. The pupils of the universities and the various high schools, even of the preparatory schools, have proved to be active revolutionaries, and have turned many a home of science into a rendezvous of rebellion, and both publicly and privately have devoted themselves to political service in the cause of the revolution. It is impossible to understand Russia of to-day and its development during the past year without taking into account the profound impress made by the Russian youth upon the times in which we live."

The movement began in a youthful political idealism, but the misgovernment of the bureaucracy gave an aggressive turn to the enthusiasm of these beardless scholars. Hearts were embittered and heads turned by the enormities of governmental oppression. The students were driven to make demonstrations, and now "the leading intellects and the most fiery hearts found among the revolutionaries belong to the student class." "The revolution is a movement so crude and elementary that the mere schoolboy, who knows no more than to shout out a single revolutionary watchword, is looked upon as a full-fledged revolutionist." But the causes of this juvenile inflammability are deep-seated in the miserable debasement of Russia as regards both domestic and educational life, says this writer, who proceeds as follows:

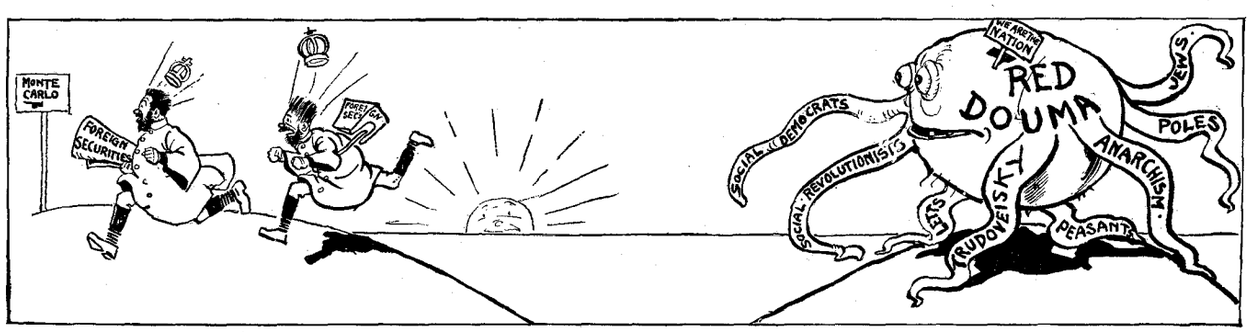
"The condition I have thus sketched may appear almost incredible to the people of Western Europe. But an explanation must be sought for in the idiosyncrasies of the Russian character, and especially in the relation of Russian parents to their children. The Russian, in the first place, makes the worst pedagog imaginable. There are scarcely any children in the world so badly educated at school as the Russian children. In the family, too, instead of a maintenance of firm and just order, instead of discipline of some sort, we find nothing but doting indulgence, humoring, and giving way to the whims of the young, followed by the severest

THE CZAR GETS HIS LEMON.
—*Pischietto* (Turin).

chastisement when the result of such fostering bears its natural fruit. Little trace of any inculcation of high principle is to be seen in the school-training of Russian children. Instead of regular discipline, the spirit of bureaucratic violence reigns in the schools. Teachers are merely superiors and enemies instead of friends and leaders, for they too are themselves suffering from bureaucratic tyranny."

Pernicious or exciting literature is also allowed to exercise its powers over immature minds, and the most advanced theories of romance-writers and political agitators are permitted to reach the hands of tender children. We read further:

"It is a significant feature of the education of children in Russia that no constraint is put upon their reading. Such books as 'Anna Karenina' and the works of Dostoievski are put into the hands of thirteen-year-old boys. While the German parent or teacher carefully selects juvenile literature for the young, the Russian gives his children a free choice in the matter. The result of thus indulging children bears fruit in superficiality, wrong-headedness, and self-conceit. The young are accustomed to read books which they can not understand, and to speak of things of which they are ignorant, to employ high-sounding catch-words, and to talk at random merely for the sake of exciting the admiration of their parents and kindred. On the other hand, a marked aversion to honest



THE GRAND DUKES AND THE NEW DOUMA —*Judy* (London).

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toil prevails among children, and nothing is more dreaded in Russia than the possibility of overworking the young."

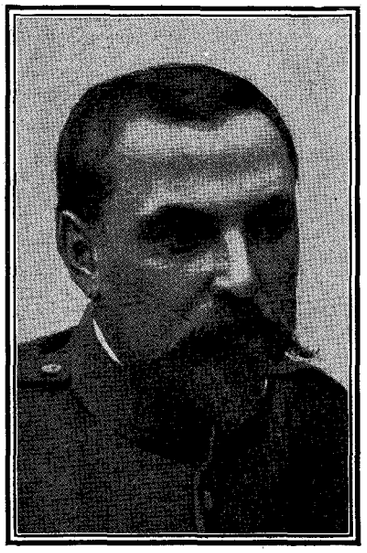
Young people are therefore necessarily drawn into the inmost vortex of the revolutionary storm. The wilder the storm grows the more violent are the activities of youths and girls.

"Thus we have the mournful spectacle of students and school-children not only acting as revolutionary propagandists and agitators, but even as pillagers, murderers, and projectors of assassination. It is no wonder that in technical schools of electricity the aiders and abettors of bomb-throwing should have frequently been detected at work."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BOER TRIUMPH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A MAN will not seek his rights with a rifle when he can gain them in a fuller degree by a vote, and the battle which the Boers fought five years ago with lead and powder they will surely be content to consider retrieved, remark the English papers, by their recent triumph in the Transvaal elections. The constitution which the present Liberal government gave to the South-African colonies will therefore, it is hoped, prove like Virgil's handful of dust which could put an end to the battle of the bees. The "constitutional habit," as it has been called, will persuade Britons and Boers to transfer their conflicts to the floor of their newly opened parliament, and the consideration of practical issues, in which mutual interests are concerned, will completely nullify the play of racial animosities. Such at least is the opinion of many English journals.

The main practical issue in South Africa at present is the promotion of the mining interest, largely represented by the Progressives, most of them English. The need for labor has resulted in the importation of Chinese coolies, through an ordinance favored by the late Balfour Ministry. The horrors of the coolie gang and its compounds have furnished one of the chief battle-cries of the Campbell-Bannerman party and helped at the hustings in raising them to power. The Boer, or Het Volk, party, has not stood for the ordinance, and this is the party which has now won a parliamentary majority. Such a circumstance, however, is not considered by *The Daily Mail* (London) as likely to result in injury to the mining interests. To quote:



GENERAL BOTHA,

Prime Minister of the Transvaal, who declares: "The question of the flag and of supremacy have been settled for all time. They are both now outside politics. We are now concerned with our domestic affairs."

"The Dutch leaders have not the remotest intention of destroying the mining industry, without which the Transvaal would be bankrupt in a month. General Botha has already let it be known that he will not repatriate the Chinese unless other labor is provided, since the Boers are perfectly aware that to send the Chinese away would be to 'kill the goose which lays the golden eggs.'"

The London *Statist* thinks that the Progressives, rich English and mine-owners, have nothing to fear from the Boer majority. The Boer leaders are "exceedingly able and long-sighted men"; "they know that the prosperity of the Transvaal depends upon the prosperity of the mining industry," and "they will be very careful not to repatriate the Chinese until they have a fair prospect of getting enough of native labor."

A few years ago the Boers would willingly have killed the mining industry to get rid of the British, but now, says the Manchester *Guardian*, the sole question has been, How is the Transvaal colony to be made more flourishing? This is neither a Boer nor a British, but a colonial question. In the words of the writer:

SIR PERCY FITZPATRICK,

A prominent statesman in the opposition in the Transvaal Government.

"The elections have nowhere been fought on racial issues. There are country parties and town parties, but there is no longer a Boer party and a British party. The dividing line in the elections has been whether the colony was to rule the mines, or the mines the colony, and it has run obliquely across the old unwholesome division between races. The Progressives are no longer the British party, but the representatives of the Chamber of Mines; they are definitely the Conservative and antipopular, and for the most part alien, element in the country. The people's side in the town are the Nationalists, who are for the moment acting in close alliance with the Het Volk, or old Nationalist party. Whatever happens, the Nationalists, new and old, will be in a majority in the country; and that means the ultimate triumph of the popular parties, and the relegation of the mining interest to its proper place in the commonwealth."

The Spectator (London) thinks that the party of Het Volk has been drawn more into harmony with British sentiment by its coalition with English elements outside of the Progressives. On this point we read as follows:

"A great and undiluted Boer majority, no doubt, would have been a grave danger. It is too soon after the war to expect that the Dutch should wish well to the British connection. We should not do so in their place. The Scottish Jacobites could not have been entrusted safely with votes almost immediately after 'the Forty-five,' and we say no more than that the Dutch in South Africa might have yielded to the pressure of their own partizans, and used resentfully a powerful weapon suddenly put into their hands, if the form of the new Constitution had made such conduct profitable or possible. But, as things are, we trust that no real reason will be given for such grave misgiving."

The London *Times* anticipates that there may be no occasion whatever for any such misgivings, and speaking "of the remarkable extent of the Boer victory," it adds:

"The government of the Transvaal now passes into the hands of the men whom we were still fighting but five years ago. They will henceforth possess, by the decision of the Imperial Government, far greater and more effective powers over their own destinies, and to a great extent over the destinies of South Africa, than do the Germans or the people of many other Continental states over the affairs of their several countries. We are reposing an immense trust in the Boers. We earnestly hope that, by the loyalty and the good sense with which they use it, they will demonstrate to all the world that our confidence and generosity have not been displayed in vain."

The Boer party has 36 seats out of 69, but by combination with other groups it will have a majority reckoned at from 17 to 25.

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PARTIES AND POLICIES IN THE NEW RUSSIAN DOUMA.

WITH the assembling and organization of the second Russian Douma, the paramount question, according to the party leaders and organs, is, What shall be the policy of the body, and how is an effective majority to be secured to prevent needless collisions with the Government and the apprehended dissolution of the Douma? Last year the Constitutional Democrats controlled the Douma and guided its course. In the present Douma these "Cadets" have only 92 members, while the extreme or "Left" groups—the Social-Democrats, the Social Revolutionists, and the Group of Toil—command about 195 seats, and the reactionaries and extreme conservatives have about 86 deputies. The rest are Progressists, Octoberists, and Independents. A "bloc" or combination is necessary, and it is apparent that the Leftists will not cooperate harmoniously with the "center," or the moderate groups.

One of the "Cadet" leaders, Hessen, a coeditor of the St. Petersburg *Riech*, has declared that violent or revolutionary tactics would be suicidal and criminal, and that constructive work, not incendiary oratory, is the need of the hour. Some of the Leftists agree with this view, and recognize that the "frontal-attack" policy has failed. But others of that solid phalanx hold that it is idle to attempt any constructive or legislative work with an "irresponsible cabinet" and under the restrictions to which the Douma is subjected. Their program is to resolve the Douma into a "constituent assembly" and proceed to reorganize the entire political system, relying on the peasants and the workmen to prevent another sudden *coup d'état*, by threats of general strikes and uprisings.

Discussing the situation from the standpoint of the Octoberists, Mr. Menshikoff, in the *Novoye Vremya*, says:

"Can a center be organized? I think there is a chance. Absurd as the electoral law is, and bad as are its results in the composition of the Douma, it will be impossible for any part to acquire supremacy and controlling power. It will be necessary to resort to combinations, and the Cadets will be compelled to look to the groups on their right. The distinguishing characteristic of the new Douma is the appearance of two extreme wings—avowed reactionaries and avowed revolutionists. Now, the presence of this must bring about a central group of Cadets, Octoberists, Regenerationists, and Progressives whose common platform will be genuine, stable constitutionalism. The logic of things will assert itself. Chaotic and discordant as our political groups are, the course of events will force them to choose the right and only way."

The *Rossia* (St. Petersburg) argues in favor of a bloc led and controlled by the Cadets. This party alone, it says, tho weakened since last year, can give the country a responsible ministry. The Leftists can not, and the other groups are too small and divided. The fundamental need, it says, is a responsible cabinet, and every intelligent voter or deputy, whatever other demands he may have, should subordinate them to the first and essential one.

The *Riech* cordially indorses this and analyzes the existing parties to show that none is as strong, as representative of intelligent and influential Russian society, as the Cadets. It believes that the Douma ought to adhere to the principal demands of the first parliament, a responsible ministry, full amnesty, and real liberty, while postponing sweeping agrarian reform. The Moscow liberal organ, the *Rousskya Viedomosti*, pleads for restraint and discretion, while adhering to the Constitutional Democratic platform. It declares:

"The experience of last year can not have failed to destroy illusions and teach sober appreciation of things. It is idle to talk of a constituent assembly; this is sheer doctrinairism. Fatal would be a high-handed policy that would inevitably lead to a dispersal of the Douma. The bureaucratic fortress can not be carried by storm; it must be reduced by blockades and sieges. . . . Only moral prestige of the Douma, steady moral pressure, will enable us to achieve the fundamental reform—a responsible, trusted cabinet. Meantime the most promising field of activity is that of budgetary and general legislation. Here the bankruptcy of the bureaucratic order will be glaringly revealed, and the need of thorough reorganization made manifest to the country."

JAPAN AS THE HELLAS OF ASIA.

"ATHENS, the eye of Greece," said Milton. To-day it is repeated in the phrase, "Tokyo, the eye of Asia." China has caught from Japan the spark of liberty, enlightenment, and progress, and now we are informed by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, in

UNCLE SAM—"You pesky little cuss! What do you want in my schools?"
THE LITTLE JAP—"I simply want to make a change or two in your map of the world." —*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

The Hindustan Review (Allahabad), that India, too, is beginning to assert her own nationality. She is not contented to be a mere appanage of Europe, an Anglicized dependency. Her cry is repeated over and over again, "India for the Hindus." The Japanese have set her the example, says the writer we are quoting from. The Japanese refuse European domination, either political, social, or artistic. To quote:

"In modes of government and education, in manufacture and commerce, in naval construction and military organization, the best examples from the West have been taken for models, but the touch has been added which has made them national. The outer fabric might be received from others, the inner spirit was wholly original. At each stage the foreign teachers were dispensed with at the earliest possible moment. While capital was invited from abroad, no land was allowed to remain in the hands of a foreigner. The sacred soil of Japan was to be forever inviolate. The danger of Russian aggression was always imminent. Each poorest member of the nation was aware that a life-and-death struggle was impending. During the years of rapid transition this menace from Russia was a continual steadying force and also a spur to self-sacrifice for the common good. National honor and safety became the one absorbing thought of a whole people. The war has sealed with blood the making of New Japan; its result is the highest achievement as yet of the spirit of nationality in the East."

The case of India is not identical with that of insular Japan—

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eminently, like Greece, a land of seafarers, whose heroes would see "many cities, and the manners of many men." Conquest was the only way by which India was to be opened up to modern daylight, says Mr. Andrews. To use his own words:

"In the dry light of history it seems almost certain that the only method by which Western thought could enter India was that of conquest. Reform from within had become impossible, and a strong external hand was needed to weld together again the broken fragments of a nation. A settled government, however heavy the price to be paid in loss of independence, was the one condition needed for internal tranquillity, and the *Pax Britannica* brought with it that settlement. On the basis of settled government the English rulers have built up laboriously and painfully the outward fabric of a new civilization; the machinery of government and legislation now covers like a network the whole Indian continent. India to-day is easily first among the countries of Asia for its magnificent railways and irrigation; its departments for public works, postage, telegraph, agriculture, forestry, and commerce have been framed and elaborated with all the talent that intellect could command. The conveniences of modern life are as accessible in the larger cities of India to-day as they are in Europe. The army for the defense of a difficult and extended frontier, which has saved India from Russian aggression, is one of the most serviceable in the world and there are no finer troops than Indian troops. The civil service, tho economically expensive, has maintained a high standard of duty to the ruled."

In spite of all these features of progress, all these material advantages, India has been, as a nation, a pauper, receiving bread from others, the bread of political life, of independence, and vital energy. Japan, however, has set her an example such as ancient Hellas set to Macedonia, to Asia, to Rome, to Africa, to Egypt, and transmitted through Greco-Latin civilization to the whole Western world of the Mediterranean basin. India has learnt that she is not destined to be the slave of an empire, but to form an independent unit of herself. If she were contented with her present condition, her future would be very different from the present of Japan. These are indeed the inspiring thoughts and the potent visions which have gradually been wrought into the heart and mind of the cultivated young India of to-day. In fact, the dawn of the twentieth century has seen all the Oriental lands roused into new life by the example of Nippon. The air is filled with the light of hope, and the days of weakness and dependency are gone forever. To quote:

"Asia itself is stirring from shore to shore. Japan has led the way. The crushing burden of helplessness under Western domination has been lifted. India has been the first to follow Japan, and in India the ground-work has been prepared by the advance of modern civilization and the study of English political ideals. If spiritual forces are those which in the long run rule the destinies of nations, the future historian will look back on the rise of the national spirit in India, which followed immediately the triumph of Japan, as an historical fact of the first importance."

THE FRENCH INCOME TAX—THE NEW INQUISITION.

"If you don't tell us where your father hides his money, these gentlemen will take away your little wooden horse."

—*Figaro* (Paris).

DEMAND FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE.

THE law abolishing the death penalty in France is now on its trial. The principal newspapers of Paris are calling for its repeal, and influential statesmen and authors are clamoring for the restoration of "the Widow," and of "M. de Paris," her attendant, both of whom were so summarily banished. The decree shelving at one stroke guillotine and executioner was a mistake of sentimental humanitarianism, we are told, and has increased the frequency and the enormity of violent crimes. We must premise that the new statute has not yet passed through the chambers, but its ratification is taken for granted by the whole French press. In accordance with it the ancient law that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed" is finally repealed in France. But between the formulation and the passing of the bill a shocking incident has occurred. France has been stirred to the heart by the murder of a child under the most atrocious circumstances in Paris. The murderer has confest and the cry is raised "*à la guillotine, à la guillotine!*"—but there is no guillotine. Mr. Chavoix, a member of the Lower House, writes to the authorities asking that a provision be inserted in the new statute decreeing death to those guilty of "exceptional crimes," but the *Gaulois* (Paris) asks who is to define "exceptional crimes," for a radical journal recently stated that "an attack upon republican institutions is the greatest crime a citizen can commit." The *Gaulois* thinks "the abolition of the death penalty has done nothing but cut the sinews of justice and encourage crime." This opinion is echoed by another paper which never agrees with other views of the *Gaulois*. "It is incontestable," declares the *Intransigeant* (Paris), "that the conviction that those sentenced to death will never be executed has brought the bludgeon, the revolver, and the dagger into such prominence in the police reports as to menace public security."

La Liberté (Paris), one of the most progressive of newspapers from a journalistic point of view, has been printing interviews with prominent men on this topic. Mr. Paul Bourget, a writer of transatlantic fame, is reported as adopting, to express his views, the following statement of Joseph le Maistre: "All greatness, all power, all subordination is dependent on the executioner. He is at once the detestation and the bond of union in every society. Remove from the world this mysterious agent of authority, and immediately order gives place to chaos, thrones are engulfed, and society disappears." To these words Bourget adds, "I consider that the death penalty is horrible, but it is also necessary."

In an interview with the *Liberté* representative, Mr. Goron, ex-chief of police, remarks: "During the twelve years for which the death penalty has been practically suspended, the results of this reform have been made apparent. I think the experiment has continued long enough. These results have been most disastrous." Speaking to the same reporter, of the death penalty for criminals who plead unaccountability through mental disease, Mr. Marcel Prevost, the eminent publicist and writer, declares:

"What is the main argument put forward in defense of unnatural criminals? It is that they are irresponsible, because they are less than human. Well, it is well understood that man claims the right to free himself from things noxious and from vermin. If we push the argument to its natural consequences, man has also the right to destroy, as he would destroy dangerous animals, such human creatures as are a perpetual menace to his life."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

"COLONIAL MINISTER DERNBURG is not a stock-jobber, as Mr. Roeren called him, but he is evidently embarking on a mighty risky speculation."—*Humoristische Blaetter*.

IT is denied that, during the friction between Sir Alexander Swettenham and Rear-Admiral Davis, the German Emperor exprest the heartfelt wish that nothing might arise to disturb the good relations which he hoped would always exist between Great Britain and America.—*Punch* (London).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MAKING SCIENCE THEATRICAL TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC.

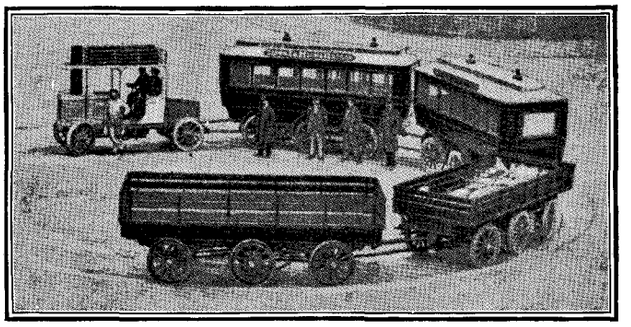
IS it possible and desirable to present the results of scientific investigation in popular form? According to a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), the majority of the lay public care for science only as it is embodied in some useful application, or is set forth in such a way as to amuse or astonish. With the investigator's love of truth for its own sake, and his eagerness to follow up a line of research, regardless of its utility and of its possible overthrow of current opinion, the ordinary man has no sympathy. Effort to set forth science in a form agreeable to the million, the writer thinks, is often fatal to the scientific spirit in him who undertakes it. That this unhappy fate does often overtake the "popularizer" of science is doubtless true; but it certainly should be possible to give the non-technical reader some idea of modern investigation and discovery without imperiling the scientific salvation of the expositor. The writer goes on to expand this idea as follows:

"English scientists envy the scientific education of the French masses, or at least the popular interest evoked by the facts of science in our country. Nevertheless, without being too pessimistic, we must recognize that the way in which science is regarded by the public is anything but scientific. . . . Outside of, and perhaps above, the utilitarian interest accorded to science, in the form of its most obvious applications, what attracts the eye of the masses to it is the hope of finding something poetical, something vast; science is loved as the theater is; not instruction, but amusement, is required of it. To interest the public for an instant, much show is necessary; the popularizer is generally obliged to exaggerate facts; they must appear at least stupefying, the product of a magic wand, in order to retain attention only for a few moments, just as we have to present one fairy spectacle after another to please the children. Science is regarded as a magician, . . . the successor of the ancient wizards, and like them its business is to amuse, astonish, and frighten. If it does not fill this bill it is no longer considered except perhaps as a servant whose business it is to put his strength at the disposal of human caprice — to stop hail-storms, perhaps even rain, to drive off the demons of disease in the shape of the bacilli, which gnaw incessantly around us, like the lemurs of old, invisible and terrible.

"Now, as we do not wish to have science solely looked upon in this way as a servile instrument, we still seek, in spite of everything, to astonish the public, which, becoming more and more jaded, like children with too many toys, . . . is no longer astonished at anything and is thus easily deceived. The note is becoming forced, and the scientific echoes of the daily popular press show well this necessity of going to the limit to please the reader.

"The search for a remedy is called by the papers the 'cure' of a disease; the study of digestive fermentations that poison the organism and hasten its end is called the 'cure of old age'; the investigation of pseudo-crystalline forms simulating complex vegetation is called the creation of life. . . . . .

"These facts justify the statement that direct contact with the masses is apt to be dangerous, not perhaps to science, but to the scientist. The popular attachment to science, whether emotional or childishly interested, is quite outside the scientific spirit. Now it is this spirit which ought ultimately to penetrate the masses. But as Mr. Lapie maintains, social contagion takes place from without; external penetration must take place before the inward penetration that will deeply modify the mind. After apprehending the pleasant consequences of scientific discoveries, and after wondering at their marvels, the public mind will become interested in the eager search for truth, whose results are the more useful in that their utility has not been the exclusive aim of the investigation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE RENARD TRAIN.

It consists of a tractor, or "locomotor"—which is simply a powerful motor-vehicle using gasoline, steam, or oil fuel—and a series of six-wheeled trucks, with the center pair of wheels in each case driven by the engine of the locomotor, through the medium of a differential gear and a system of flexible couplings The train is expected by its inventor to be of considerable use in carrying goods, for military transport, and similar objects.

A NEW IDEA IN TRACTION.

A TRAIN of vehicles, in which a motor at the head furnishes the propelling power for the whole, without drawing a single one of them, has been devised in France. In this train, which is known as the "Renard train," each vehicle is self-propelled in the same sense as are the cars of a "multiple-unit" electric train, the power being transmitted from the motor at the head by means of a line of flexible shafting. The accompanying illustration and descriptive text are from *The Electrical Review* (London, February 15), which says:

"This train is a French invention, and consists essentially of a leading vehicle, which carries the motive power, and a number of trailing vehicles, each of which carries a length of shafting geared to the wheels. Any reasonable number of vehicles can be coupled up to form a train, and they are self-propellent. They owe nothing to the tractive effort of the leading vehicle, but acquire their automobility from power transmitted through the universally jointed shaft which runs the whole length of a train of vehicles. The leading vehicle requires to be of no greater weight than is necessary to carry the motive-power plant; no weight need be added for adhesion purposes. One of the great difficulties with traction engines of the ordinary type is that they can not be run over many of the bridges in the country. The Renard train has no such heavy vehicle, and is therefore suited for all such work. The different vehicles are so coupled up that as each vehicle takes a curve it places the axles of the next following vehicle radially to the center of curvature by means of specially devised linkwork. These trains are already at work in France, notably for agricultural-produce carriage in the country and round Boulogne. Vehicles can be picked up and detached at farms or villages, and the amount of capital locked up in each vehicle is small, for there is nothing but a length of shafting and the necessary gearing to the axles, which are driven through a spring coupling in order to avoid shock, the spring being a helix coiled inside a drum. Each vehicle has six wheels, the middle axle, of course, being fixt, and the extreme axles arranged to place themselves radial to the curvative of the path followed by the leading vehicle. A train may be run either way indifferently, only the leading vehicle being steered, and the motor vehicle will supply power equally well from either a leading or a trailing position."

A trial of one of these new trains was made in London on February 15. *Engineering* (London, February 22), in an account of the trial, is not enthusiastic. It says:

"The greatest speed attained at the demonstration was about five miles per hour, and this appeared quite as high as it was desirable to adopt with such a complicated arrangement. Furthermore, as regards speed, there remains the question of the legal status of the train, a point which was curiously avoided by the gentleman who enlarged on its merits. Even if the machinery will stand any greater speed on ordinary roads, it is doubtful whether, for a train of vehicles of this kind, more than four miles an hour is advisable in the interests of drivers, passengers, or other road-users. This limits the use of the system for passenger service, particularly as a couple of motor-buses would carry more people at two or three times the speed, and, we should imagine, at

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considerably reduced cost. This question of cost of running was another little matter regarding which information was wanting, tho a 75- to 80-horsepower petrol-motor is not a cheap thing to run, and the losses in the transmission-gear must be enormous. For goods traffic we fail to see how the system can compete with existing methods with any hope of success. Apart from fuel consumption, the upkeep expenses of the machinery—at least in its present form—must certainly be most serious."

In an article on the same subject, *The Speaker* (London) says that the new system "opens up vast possibilities in various directions" and "may enormously promote the agricultural well-being of the country," altho "it will add a new terror to country roads."

HOW OUR RESERVOIRS OF ENERGY ARE TAPPED.

TO place in the same class of functions such violent emotions as love, hate, and despair, the wild excitement of a drunken orgy, such insane freaks as a desire to pull out one's hair or burn one's flesh, and the mental exercises in thought-concentration of a Hindu swami—this would seem beyond the power of the ordinary psychologist. But Prof. William James, of Harvard, who is not in this category, does it with distinguished success in an address on "The Energies of Men," delivered before the American Philosophical Association and printed in *Science* (New York, March 1). These things, and others equally incongruous, he tells us, are means whereby deeper and deeper reserves of human energy are made available, either normally or abnormally. The fact that there are such reserves he illustrates by the familiar phenomenon of "getting one's second wind." He says:

"Ordinarily we stop when we meet the first effective layer, so to call it, of fatigue. We have then walked, played, or worked 'enough,' and desist. That amount of fatigue is an efficacious obstruction, on this side of which our usual life is cast. But if an unusual necessity forces us to press onward, a surprizing thing occurs. The fatigue gets worse up to a certain critical point, when gradually or suddenly it passes away, and we are fresher than before. We have evidently tapped a level of new energy, masked until then by the fatigue-obstacle usually obeyed. There may be layer after layer of this experience. A third and a fourth 'wind' may supervene. Mental activity shows the phenomenon as well as physical, and in exceptional cases we may find, beyond the very extremity of fatigue-distress, amounts of ease and power that we never dreamed ourselves to own, sources of strength habitually not taxed at all, because habitually we never push through the obstruction, never pass those early critical points.

"When we do pass, what makes us do so? Either some unusual stimulus fills us with emotional excitement, or some unusual idea of necessity induces us to make an extra effort of will. *Excitements, ideas, and efforts*, in a word, are what carry us over the dam. . . . . .

"The excitements that carry us over the usually effective dam are most often the classic emotional ones, love, anger, crowd-contagion, or despair. Life's vicissitudes bring them in abundance. A new position of responsibility, if it do not crush a man, will often, nay, one may say will usually, show him to be a far stronger creature than was supposed. Even here we are witnessing (some of us admiring, some deploring—I must class myself as admiring) the dynamogenic effects of a very exalted political office upon the energies of an individual who had already manifested a healthy amount of energy before the office came."

It is in his illustrative examples that Professor James brings together the curious collection of things that he classes as forces to "carry us over the dam." War will do it, he says—witness the case of Col. Baird Smith at the siege of Delhi in 1857, who conducted military operations for six weeks while suffering from an almost unbelievable combination of wounds, living meanwhile wholly on brandy. All kinds of morbid impulses may serve. The girl who eats all day, the other who walks continually, others still who tear their hair or flesh, do these things, he says, because they have "the temporary result of raising the sense of vitality and making the patient feel alive again." If normal means of tapping the energy-reserves will not avail us, we have recourse to these morbid and abnormal means. Thus does the man who periodically "goes on a spree." Says Professor James:

"There is no doubt that to some men sprees and excesses of almost any kind are medicinal, temporarily at any rate, in spite of what the moralists and doctors say.

"But when the normal tasks and stimulations of life don't put a man's deeper levels of energy on tap, and he requires distinctly deleterious excitements, his constitution verges on the abnormal. The normal opener of deeper and deeper levels of energy is the will. The difficulty is to use it; to make the effort which the word volition implies. But if we *do* make it (or if a god, tho he were only the god Chance, makes it through us), it will act dynamogenically on us for a month. It is notorious that a single successful effort of moral volition such as saying 'no' to some habitual temptation, or performing some courageous act, will launch a man on a higher level of energy for days and weeks, will give him a new range of power."

Methodical ascetic discipline acts continuously in the same way. Professor James quotes a friend who cured himself of nervousness by a course of "hatha yoga" with a Hindu philosopher, starting with voluntary starvation and going on until he could control his will in the most approved way. The whole thing was an experiment, Professor James tells us, in "methodical self-suggestion"; and suggestion, often under hypnotism, is a most valuable method of concentrating consciousness. Suggestive words or phrases—"Home," "Fatherland," "Liberty"—have a most powerful influence along this line. Christian Science is another example, the writer thinks, of the "copious unlocking of energies by ideas," and he commends these ideas that it uses as "healthy-minded and optimistic." In closing, Professor James tells us that he believes a new line of work in psychology is opened up by these considerations. We can not even state its elements in the ordinary terms of science. "An elastic moral tone," "a more copious store of mental energy"—such phrases are familiar to the every-day man, but we are not yet able to translate them into psychological language. Professor James puts it thus:

"The problem is too homely; one doesn't see just how to get in the electric keys and revolving drums that alone make psychology scientific to-day."

Difficulty of Judging Genius by Appearances.—Is there any difference in physical characteristics between the intelligent and the stupid person? Prof. Karl Pearson concludes from the examination of a large number of cases that there is, but that it is so slight that it comes out only in the average of thousands of instances. The results of his study, which are given in *Biometrika*, are thus briefly summarized and commented upon in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 9). Says this paper:

"(1) There is only a slight connection between the size of the head and the general intelligence.

"(2) This connection is not sensibly greater when we take into consideration the dimensions of the whole body.

"(3) The correlation is so feeble that it would be vain to try to predict the intellectual capacity of an individual from cephalic measurements. On the other hand, if we divide the population into two groups, those with large and those with small heads, we find slightly greater average intelligence among the large heads.

"Pearson does not allow himself to be discouraged by these results, and has undertaken to extend his investigations by making brain measurements on one thousand Cambridge students and more than five thousand school-children.

"We can not follow his investigations in detail, but his conclusion is that altho none of the characteristics studied hitherto is in marked correlation with intelligence, we may nevertheless say that the intelligent boy is conscientious, moderately robust and athletic, moderately popular, and of disposition rather lively than apathetic. He has more assurance and is also quieter. His head is very slightly larger, his pigmentation is perhaps clearer, and his hair

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is perhaps oftener curly. With girls the characteristics are nearly the same. The intelligent girl has less assurance and greater vivacity, and her hair is rather wavy than curly.

"In fact, the relations between external physical characteristics and mental traits are few."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COLORADO CHAINED AT LAST.

A DAM which finally seems to have put an end to the increase of the "Salton Sea" was completed on February 11, and the entire flow of the Colorado River now passes peacefully to the Gulf of California as of yore, instead of making a smiling valley into a great inland lake as it has been doing for the past two years. This announcement has been made before; the river was reported duly disciplined in November last, but the December flood broke through the levee. Now, however, the work has been more thoroughly done; and we are assured that there should be no difficulty in maintaining it. Says *Engineering News* (New York, February 21):

"A word should be said regarding the unprecedented methods adopted to close the crevasse. The problem was one never before presented, so far as we are aware, in all the annals of engineering. Here is a great river subject to extreme and sudden variations of flow, from 2,000 to 100,000 cubic feet per second. Its whole volume is flowing through a crevasse in its banks some 2,000 feet in width, and the whole region is one mass of silt and mud, no solid foundation anywhere. Worst of all, the time to effect closure is extremely limited. There is no time to make elaborate plans, and little time even to consult as to what is to be done.

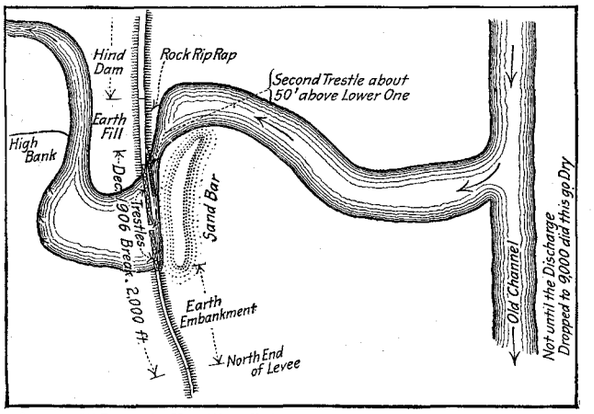
"Under such circumstances it would be ungracious to criticize what was done or not done. It appears to be clear that the early attempts at closure . . . were a failure, largely because the magnitude of the task in hand was not appreciated, and also because the funds and forces available were inadequate for the work Of the later efforts, when the whole strength of the Southern Pacific organization was concentrated on this work, the plan of work in which the wooden gate was constructed appeals to an engineer as sound and well schemed. The plan would undoubtedly have been carried to success had not the drift carried down by the flood lodged against the gate and obstructed the passage of water through it.

"The method by which successful closure of the breach was finally effected consisted . . . of carrying pile trestles across the crevasse and dumping rock as rapidly as possible from these trestles, thus making a rock-fill dam across the channel. Had any considerable height been attempted with these dams, the scour would doubtless have concentrated at some point and undermined the trestle; but by making successive lines of parallel trestles and dams, the fall at each was kept within moderate limits and the structure remained in place.

"This simple plan of operation, while it presented many possibilities of failure, offered the very great advantage of doing the work with railroad machinery and railroad methods, and therefore of rapidly effecting results. We can conceive of no other method by which an effective barrier could have been constructed across the crevasse in the limited time available"

Why should a river, which has for centuries flowed direct to the sea, now have so strong a tendency to turn inland? If the break were once closed, why should the river break through the levees above or below? The probable explanation of this, the writer believes, is that there has been an actual raising of the bed of the old channel of the river during the two years while the crevasse has been open. He says:

"During this time the old bed of the river leading to the Gulf has part of the time been entirely dry, and when water has flowed in it it has been at flood times when it was heavily burdened with sediment. The dropping of this sediment below a crevasse, due to the lessened velocity from the loss of part of the waters,



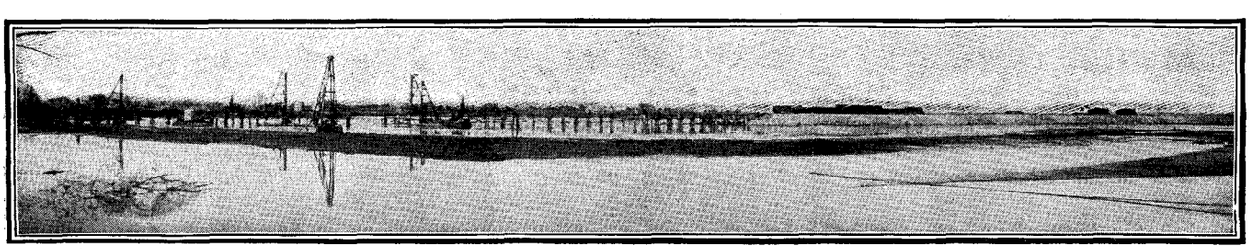
Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

SKETCH PLAN OF CLOSURE WORK, COLORADO-RIVER BREAK, JANUARY 25, 1907.

is a familiar phenomenon to those engaged in river-regulation engineering.

"Whatever may be the cause for this greater tendency of the Colorado's waters to stray from their old course, it is clear now that they must be restrained at any cost. . . . The necessity for holding the Colorado in its old channel with absolute certainty has now been shown by a great object-lesson. It is apparent that this necessity will increase from now on with the rapid influx of settlers to the Imperial Valley. Every farm and home there is dependent on the strength of the banks by which the river is held in check, just as surely as every house and hamlet in the Holland *polders* is dependent on the strength of the dikes. Now that the river is restored to its old channel, there should be no engineering difficulty in holding it there with certainty, and in giving perfect safety to those in the valley below."

The writer believes that this task should be assumed by the Federal Government, and that if necessary the Colorado delta, and perhaps even the whole isthmus of Lower California, should be bought from Mexico and annexed to the United States.



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

GENERAL VIEW OF NEW CLOSURE WORK, COLORADO-RIVER BREAK, JANUARY 25, 1907.

The south end of the dam that effected the December closure is at about the point where the two locomotives are shown.

Preservation of Railway Timber.—That it will pay, before long, to apply some sort of chemical preservative to every piece of timber used by a railroad in its road-bed, is the opinion of an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York). Wood is getting so scarce and dear that it will not do to take chances of early decay. He says:

"It is too early to determine the best method of procedure in any general way. Creosoted ties and stringers are finding much favor in some localities, while the use of special paints is practised in other quarters with success. As far as we are aware,

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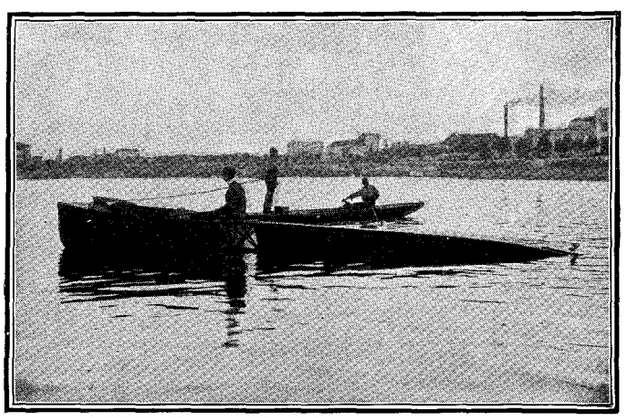
electric railways have done little as yet in the preservation of timber, but the increasing scarcity of this material and the steady tendency of its price to advance will certainly lead to protective measures in time. The cost of creosoting may be perhaps 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. in addition to the cost of the timber, but the indications are that the life is greatly extended, especially where the timber comes in contact with earth or other timber in such a way as to be liable to cause decay. Doubtless it does not pay at present to attempt specially to preserve or protect a trestle only a few feet in length, but the matter is worth looking into in the case of trestles, say, from 50 feet upward. It costs little to experiment with timber preservatives, and experience in this direction would be of general interest if made public."

THE HYDROPLANE—A GLIDING BOAT.

THIS type of motor-boat, which, altho its principle is not new, promises to claim much popular attention in the future, first came into notice as a racer last October, when it distanced all the boats of the usual build in a contest on the Seine near Paris. Since then three different forms of hydroplane have appeared on the Seine, and the results are said to have been noteworthy. Says the Paris correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, February 23):

"As regards the principle which underlies all the recent forms of gliding boats, it consists in making the craft glide upon the surface of the water with scarcely any immersion of the hull. This is done by giving the boat a sufficient speed from the use of a light and powerful gasoline-motor and at the same time placing a set of planes under the boat which are slightly inclined and turned upward from back to front, so that when the boat reaches a sufficient speed the action of the planes causes it to be lifted partly or almost entirely out of the water, the latter being the ideal condition. While the usual practise of the first experimenters was to use a boat of about the ordinary section and then adapt underneath it a set of separate planes whose angle was adjustable, in all the present boats the plane surfaces are formed simply by the bottom of the boat, this being constructed so that there are at least two surfaces of this kind. What is essential for the hydroplane action is to have the boat light enough to be easily lifted out of the water and at the same time to provide sufficient power to give the proper speed for bringing about the lifting action. This is now easy to accomplish in the present state of gasoline-motor construction, especially since the new light-weight motors for aerostatic purposes have been brought out. In the early days of the hydroplane, inventors were handicaped, since they had only the steam-engine available for the purpose, and thus a heavy weight had to be lifted, a weight which was out of all proportion to the power which the motor would give."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE LEVASSEUR FREAK MOTOR-BOAT "ANTOINETTE."

The first development of the hydroplane idea, we are told, dates from 1876. Count de Lambert, the owner of the racer of October last, built his first boat in 1897—a catamaran between whose twin floats the planes were adjusted. His last boat, shown in the illustration on the next page, is not essentially different. To quote further:

"This craft made the remarkable performance which we mentioned above during the races which were held last fall upon the Seine at Maisons Laffitte, in the suburbs of Paris. In spite of the fact that there were entered some of the fast racing boats, the hydroplane carried off the honors and made the record for speed over a 100-kilometer (62.1-mile) course, covering this in 2 hours 25 minutes, which is equivalent to a speed of 25.46 miles an hour. The boat carried three persons, and besides was obliged to make a number of turns, which are a decided disadvantage for this class of craft. In a straight line, Count de Lambert says he made a speed of 55 kilometers (34.175 miles) an hour upon the Seine. At present he is constructing a new hydroplane, which is even of a simpler form. It is made up simply of a series of box floats placed between two long timbers on each side. Each float has the required plane surface on the bottom, and the assemblage of floats forms a kind of raft which has a number of gliding surfaces. It may be mentioned that Count de Lambert has been granted fundamental patents for the use of hydroplanes."

Other types, shown in the illustrations, are the *Ricochet-Nautilus*, having its bottom formed of two inclined planes, of which the forward is slightly curved, and the *Antoinette*, which is a "freak-boat," consisting of two pieces, a flat-bottomed skiff for the motor and passengers, and a gliding tail-piece having the propeller at its stern. This latter is said to give the passenger "almost the same sensation as an aeroplane in the air." Says the writer quoted above:

"Owing to the use of the long tail, there is but little spray at the back of the boat, seeing that this is forced to the rear. Since it has entered the field the new craft promises well and gives the gliding effect without losing its qualities of good floating and balance. Another point is the low consumption of fuel, which is claimed to be below what the ordinary craft use, while a higher speed is obtained."

WHY THE TREE-FROG CHANGES COLOR.

THE assumption by organisms of colors or shapes that serve to hide them or in some way ward off attack is generally regarded as a result of the survival of the fittest and an important element in evolution. But Dr. Wolff, in a recent issue of the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* (Berlin), offers proof that this phenomenon has really nothing to do with the preservation of species. He informs us that close inspection and careful examination have shown that many cases which at first appeared to be examples of protective care are not such, and that the cause must frequently be sought in an entirely different relation. For example, one of the classical illustrations of mimicry, or of protective adaptation of the animal to the environment, is that of the tree-frog; for like many of the amphibia this creature is able to modify its coloring through a wide series of shades. In fact, the tree-frog can change from the brightest yellow to a blue-black, passing successively through all the intermediate range of color. This change, it seems, varies with the character of the surface on which the frog is resting, and it has been claimed that the color of this surface was the determining factor, that different colors produced a series of reflexes in the body of the animal which in turn caused a change of color. In other words, the adaptation was supposed to be automatic; if the frog sat on a green leaf he at once became green, if on a brown leaf his color was brown, if on black bog his color became black, and so on.

Now, however, Prof. W. Biedermann, the celebrated physiologist, has just shown that the procedure is entirely different, that the frog does not copy its environment, and that, when the color of the animal and the color of the environment match, it is a mere matter of chance. In fact, the green color of the frog "is caused by the distribution of two sorts of cells, one of which is blue-black and the other a bright yellow." He goes on:

"Like ordinary muscle cells these pigment cells are controlled

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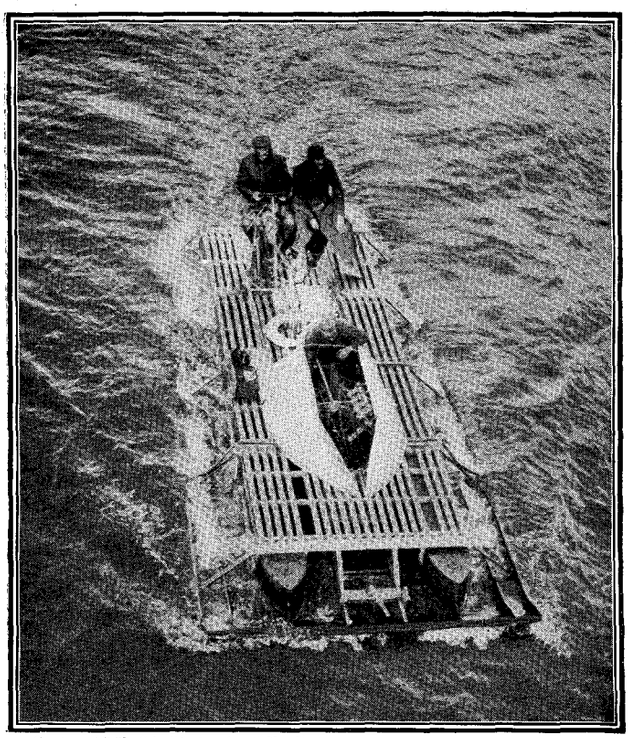
by the nervous system, and, when the black cells contract and the yellow cells expand, the color of the creature becomes either green or bright yellow or some tone between the two. Conversely, with the contraction of the yellow cells and an expansion of the black, the color is correspondingly modified."

Dr. Wolff says Professor Biedermann has shown that the contraction of the cells is not due to any reflexes set up by optical impressions, but is the result of reactions of the nerves of touch. To quote:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York

THE HYDROPLANE GLIDING BOAT OF COUNT DE LAMBERT GETTING UNDER WAY AND RISING TO THE SURFACE.

The boat consists of a catamaran mounted on five planes, each of which is about 4 feet wide by 10 feet long, giving a total lifting surface of about 200 square feet. The planes are set upon five per cent. incline, with the exception of the front one, which is at a slightly greater angle. The 50-horse-power 8-cylinder motor has driven this boat, the inventor claims, at a rate of speed of 34 miles an hour.

"If the frog sits on a smooth surface he becomes bright green, and this is so whether he is sitting on a bright green leaf or a sheet of black glass. And the color changes to black if the surface is rough, and this whether the creature is resting on black loam or white sand. Therefore the phenomenon is merely adventitious and it is in no sense a provident adaptation to the environment. . . . . .

"But do not let us stop here, for we can go further with the argument and strengthen our case with other evidence. Among others Von-Aigner-Abafi and P. Denso have recently shown that mimicry is an imperfect protective weapon, and this is obvious when one considers that man is able to trap insects and animals which are hunted by creatures with senses far more acute than man's.

"Moreover, predatory birds hunt their game during the period of flight of the latter, and woodpeckers and other insectivorous birds destroy millions of parasites in spite of their protective colorings. Further, in many instances the protected creature strives to flee from the enemy and thereby betrays itself, and in case of protection through nauseous flavors the protected type is destroyed by the young of the predatory species. It is only by experience that the young learn to know that the insect or bug is nauseous.

"Finally, it must be urged that the majority of insect-hunters work at night and that they are guided by the sense of smell exclusively; in this case mimicry can in no sense be a protection to the hunted creature. And so we are justified in concluding that in the end it will doubtless be shown that the so-called protective adaptations are merely functions of the nutritive system and that they have nothing to do with design or the preservation of the species."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REALITY OF MATTER.

RASH statements in popular expositions to the effect that the existence of matter has now been disproved are roundly condemned by Prof. R. A. Milliken, of Chicago University, in a review in *Science* (New York) of a recent work on the phenomena of radioactivity and the so-called electrical theory of matter. "Of course," he admits, "every trained reader knows that in the ultimate analysis of things there is nothing in the universe which is not hypothetical to any particular individual, except the fact of his own consciousness." But, he goes on to say—

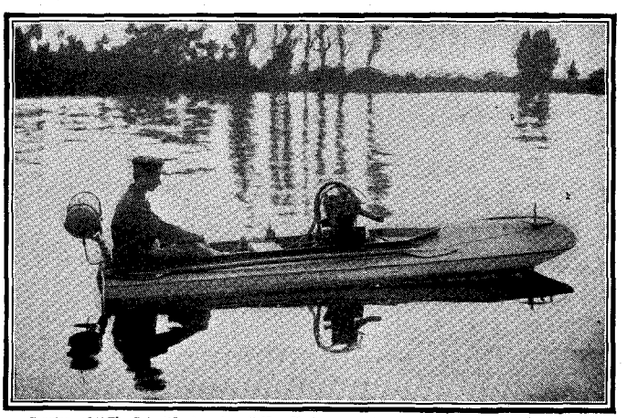
"The ordinary reader will scarcely understand that in the above statements the author is merely denying the existence of matter in the broad, metaphysical sense in which the philosopher denies the existence of any external world whatever. He will rather understand him to be using language in the sense in which it is commonly used in books on physical subjects, and to be tacitly assuming the existence of an external world and yet denying the existence of matter as a constituent of that world. . . . . .

"Such assertions seem to me to be particularly fruitful of confusion of thought in the minds of the untrained, while to the trained they are devoid of all meaning. For *matter* 'as we ordinarily understand the term' does not involve any particular hypothesis as to the inner nature of the atom. As commonly understood, matter is merely that something which possesses the properties of weight and inertia. Its existence is, therefore, just as real as the existence of these properties. As investigation goes on, the more properties which we find ourselves agreed in associating with weight and inertia, the more definite does our idea of matter become.

"Thus there is now practical unanimity in regarding matter as composed of discrete particles, and recently some evidence has appeared which makes it plausible at least to endow the discrete particles with an electrical property as well as with weight and inertia, and if has also been suggested that the inertia property may be entirely wrapt up in the electrical property. If further experimenting should justify this hypothesis the term 'matter' would lose none of its present significance, but would rather gain additional meaning, just as the term 'light' gained rather than lost in significance when Maxwell and Hertz discovered a relation between light and electricity.

"The assertion that light 'is a pure hypothesis, that there is not the least evidence for its existence,' would be in every respect as warrantable as the similar assertion regarding matter. Either assertion, I take it, is completely misleading in popular writing, even tho there may be some technical justification for it."

In other words, the interesting discovery of an American visitor to Paris that the prices of familiar articles may all be stated in francs does not justify him in announcing that he has demonstrated the non-existence of the dollar.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE "RICOCHET-NAUTILUS."

This boat has attained a speed of about 30 miles an hour with a 10-horse-power motor. It is only 11 feet long.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW THE RELIGIOUS PRESS TAKE SENATOR SMOOT'S VICTORY.

TO judge from the amount and vigor of their comment on the seating of Senator Smoot, the Methodists take his victory more to heart than the other denominations. The other religious organs treat the matter with more or less feeling, some of them with so little as to indicate, seemingly, that in their minds the menace contained in the retention of Mr. Smoot is not regarded as serious. The vote to retain the Utah Senator is pretty generally looked upon by the religious press as the result of a political "deal," and, without impugning the motives of Senators, it is insisted that the real issue was not the personality of Mr. Smoot, but the menace of Mormon polygamy and Mormon interference in political affairs. Says *The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth., Cincinnati):

"Tho we must admit that nothing in the personal character of Mr. Smoot would raise a question as to his senatorial fitness, still the fact remains that he belongs to a hierarchy that has had a long history of open and avowed hostility to the laws of our country in reference to the most sacred phase of our national life; and tho the protest of an outraged public has practically driven the Mormon Church from her polygamous practises, still, Senator Smoot is a member of this Church, whose leaders have been repeatedly indicted and convicted of violations of the law—a church which would, we believe, revert to its old life at any time the pressure of a popular opposition were removed. Besides, outside of the bare question of polygamy, we have to consider the existence of an ecclesiastical hierarchy, mixing constantly in politics, and with reason suspected of favoring their churchly interests before those belonging to the national welfare."

Another organ of the Methodist Church, *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), sees a detriment to public morality in the countenance given to Mormonism through its representative in the Senate. Thus:

"In common with a very large majority of the thoughtful people of the country, we think a mistake has been made. Mr. Smoot's identity with the immoral teachings and practises of an immoral sect is such that for him to sit in the chief legislative body of the United States is an affront to public morality. He does not himself practise polygamy, but he admits that it is a recognized 'revelation' of his 'Church.' He is the son of a polygamist, and his wife is the daughter of a polygamist. He looks upon polygamy as a right and proper thing, a practise for which there is indeed divine sanction, but which must be abstained from just now on account of an unreasonable law. It is abhorrent to the principles of good government to have a man engaged in making laws for us who in his heart believes that a practise condemned by ninety-nine hundredths of our people and outlawed by the Federal Government itself is not only an innocent but even a religious thing."

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston) "can not avoid the conviction that politics has entered into the settlement of this matter somewhat." At the same time it thinks that Mr. Smoot's case was not the best suited, from the anti-Mormon standpoint, on which to make a contest. It adds by way of explanation of its view:

"The present difficulty now in getting restrictive legislation limiting in any way the peril of life which comes from Christian-Science practitioners shows how ingrained in the American mind is the notion that nothing must be done to interfere with anything which calls itself religion. So with the Mormon Church. Our Federal legislators and judges have been and are still loath to do aught that seems to interfere with religious liberty, even tho suspecting license."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian) joins in the belief that "the case against membership in the United States Senate of a Mormon apostle was not presented in the best way to bring the immediate result sought," and adds without comment that "Mr. Smoot was given the benefit of all the doubts thus left open." It looks upon the case as "only an incident in the arraignment of an un-American ecclesiasticism," and asserts that "the inquiry did too much toward tearing the mask of 'reform' from the hierarchy, to be regarded as any sort of a 'vindication.'" Similarly *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) looks upon the exhaustive testimony concerning Mormonism and Mormon administration as a "shocking exposure," and believes it should thereby receive "a blow that will seriously injure it," tho the journal points to the fact that Mormonism "is strongly entrenched in the statehood independence and in the absolute power of the leaders over the people."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) casts scorn on the readiness of the secular papers to accept Mr. Smoot's own view of Mormonism and its progressive reform. We quote:

"Smoot is listened to as if he were the judge on the bench, instead of the criminal at the bar. It is as if a man accused of theft were allowed to declare that he is an honest man, and thereupon be acquitted and applauded. No more credence is to be given Smoot than would be accorded any other accused man. Indeed, no faith whatever is to be put in his statements on this subject. He is a thoroughly indoctrinated Mormon, and the history of that people, as well as the teachings of their theology and ethical principles, shows that they can not be trusted on honor or oath, where the Church is involved. It seems like a hard thing to say, but a study of the history of Mormonism and of its teachings makes it plain that Reed Smoot's oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States would not be worth the breath it took to utter it, if the matter involved the Church. To say that such a man is entitled to sit in the Senate is amazing.

"The people should understand that Reed Smoot is one of the shrewdest and oiliest men in the country. He is a past master in the arts of the politician. 'He is as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat.' He is just the man to play the part he has been given at Washington. His speech was a masterpiece of deception. It was bold in its utterances, and in its condemnation of lawbreakers among his fellow churchmen and apostles; but all this was for public consumption. Behind the scenes, and especially in Utah, he and his fellow Mormons will laugh at the manner in which he pulled the wool over the eyes of the Gentiles. The Mormons understand him and are pleased. Some day the nation will come to its senses on this Mormon question, and then the men who intensified the trouble by keeping Smoot in the Senate will get their reward."

A remarkable comment is made by *The Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake), the official organ of the Mormon Church, in which the critics of Smoot are compared with the Pharisees of 1900 years ago. In its own words:

"The case against Senator Smoot was worked up by politicians who hoped to obtain revenge upon somebody on account of the defeat they had sustained in the political arena; and by religious enthusiasts who thought the expulsion of Senator Smoot from the Senate would be a 'body blow' to the 'Mormon' Church. But the Senate of the United States can not with consistency or safety permit disgruntled politicians and narrow-minded zealots to make that exalted body an instrument of personal revenge or denominational jealousy, even if the hoarse cry of 'Crucify him!' is repeated by irresponsible multitudes throughout the land. The only safe policy is to do what is right. . . . . .

"When all the charges and accusations that are relied upon for the exclusion of Senator Smoot are considered, they recall vividly some of the scenes preceding the great world-tragedy of Calvary. Without making any comparison between any persons now living and the divine Mediator between God and man, the similarity of methods employed by the prime movers in that great drama and this rather grotesque performance is very striking. The accusation against the Master was that he was a blasphemer and a political agitator, the enemy of Cæsar. On these charges he was condemned to death by both ecclesiastical and civil tribunals, and the multitudes applauded. And the secret motive, which was his zeal for the sanctity of the Temple, which hardened sinners had made a den of thieves, was carefully kept in the background all the time. It is so now. Senator Smoot is falsely accused, tho the crowds approve, and the real motives for the attack upon him and

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the Church are kept out of view. But they are known, all the same, to all who have followed this case from the beginning."

MEANING OF THE VOTE FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

THE vote in the House of Commons in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England is looked upon at least as "a warning-bell," if no more. The significance of the fact that the vote is contemporaneous with other governmental movements against the temporal power of the church is not lost sight of. England, it is thought, will be much slower, however, in joining what is described as a world-movement. The Government's hesitations were exprest by Mr. Birrell when he declared that it already had too much on its hands to father the project as an active cause. While the action of the Commons is more generally interpreted in its political aspects, current comment accords with the words uttered by Mr. Birrell when he said that "the state had gained nothing from union with the Church, and he believed the Church would be far better off if separated from the state." His words are further commented on by the Baltimore *American:*

"He voiced the sentiments of many persons in the English Church who are not Liberals and probably are not politicians of any sort. The most progressive part of the Church, that part which is assiduously engaged in vitalizing Christianity and making converts, has for some years favored the separation of church and state. Its leaders have contended that the connection of the church with the state was a millstone about its neck, fostering lukewarmness and dry-rot and contributing to perfunctory religion only."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, interviewed by the New York *Evening Post*, exprest his belief that the plan, if carried into action, would be "the best thing for both church and state," thereby giving the Church "a chance to evolve pure Christianity, separate and apart from the bonds and connecting links that more or less fetter it when it is attached to a cumbersome government machine."

The Boston *Transcript* sees England at last making the effort to get into the "world-tide." Thus:

"The world-tide runs the way of anticlericalism, secularism, and strict differentiation of function between institutions as well as men. The state becomes increasingly sensitive to interference from priests, popes, and bishops, and spiritual-minded laymen in turn shrink from control of spiritual and ecclesiastical institutions by those who may be either irreligious or antireligious. Thus in England to-day some of the strongest opponents of Erastianism and of perpetuation of the establishment are among 'Catholic' or high-church party, who, while differing absolutely from the nonconformists and Free Churchmen on many points of doctrine, ritual, and polity, nevertheless have come to at last agree with them as to the unwisdom of permitting doctrinal and ritualistic issues to be settled in the last analysis by men who may be and often are 'worldlings.' We shall be surprized if analysis of the vote for disestablishment taken this week does not reveal an alliance of the 'Catholic' and the Free Churchmen, which did not exist when this issue was formerly raised in Parliament. In the main, however, the recent vote is due to the increased strength in Parliament of the Free Churchmen or nonconformists, and to the rise and growth of a labor party which in England as on the Continent tends to take the secular rather than the religious point of view, and is opposed to privilege such as is involved, in the nature of the case, in an establishment. Slowly, but surely, nonconformity has been gaining in numerical strength in the kingdom; it is admirably organized as never before in a free-church council which does not hesitate to enter into domestic politics, whether municipal or national, as churchmen in this country do not dream of doing.

"The vote just taken is a warning-bell, telling of a new mood of the British layman, of a passing of power from long-established classes to more recent ones, and of a response to a civic ideal at this stage of history, which the American daughter-church registered some time since."

The ultimate effect of the vote is not easy to estimate. Its purely "academic" character is pointed out in nearly all the current comment, when it is shown that the Government, through the passage of the resolution, is in no wise committed to action. Its chances of immediate effect are further lessened when it is seen that when the vote was taken not more than half the members were present, and the affirmative vote was less than half the ministerial strength.

THE ANTISUICIDE BUREAU AS A CONFESSIONAL.

WHAT the Salvation Army has really done in the founding of its antisuicide bureaus is to establish the confessional; "but without authority to impose penance except by way of suggestion and without denial of privilege or threat of penalty if the suggestion be not followed." In this wise the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* views the new departure. This with other interesting comment comes from the lay press. Up to the present the views of the religious journals have not been given. For the most part the new institution is received with sympathy mingled with some skepticism as to the actual results likely to follow. *The Inter Ocean* further observes that "in the nature of things it will be impossible ever exactly to know just how much good it does to make the effort to prevent people from killing themselves by providing intelligent, disinterested, and sympathetic hearers for their tales of wo, ready to give them beneficial advice." It adds:

COLONEL HOLLAND IN CHARGE OF THE ANTISUICIDE BUREAU OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

The subject before him had been depressed by losses on the race-track, which aggravated a probable hereditary taint. He has been found employment at $6.00 per week.

"But it is a great relief to many people to tell their troubles, and it often helps them to do so when they can find some one who will really listen and take an interest in the tale. Observation of this fact has led some to the belief that the Protestant churches made a mistake in abolishing the confessional."

In words of cordial approval the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declares:

"The plan is a good one. In the large cities of the country, where struggling men and women often live in a solitude more terrifying and heartrending than that of the desert, many despairing

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ones have gone the way of the suicide for the lack of a single cheerful word, a hand laid upon the shoulder, at the right moment. Feeling themselves lost, abandoned, without friend, without hope, they are too ready to conclude the world is against them and to break rashly into the 'bloody house of life.' It would probably be otherwise if they had some one to go to of whose sympathy they were sure. Such cases are nearly always accompanied by a certain derangement due to physical and mental depression. It is not meant that they are insane in the ordinary meaning of that rather ambiguous term. But it is evident to any one with some experience with men that they are cases which yield readily to mental encouragement and suggestion. The relation of one's sorrows to a sympathetic listener, itself cleanses the prest bosom of much perilous stuff. When that relation is followed by words of hope and encouragement, by small assistance which means immense aid to the despondent one, he will almost invariably be brought to a better frame of mind."

A different view is held by the Pittsburg *Press*, which seems to think that applicants to the bureau will hardly be the genuine article. It says:

"It is unpleasant to doubt the practicability of any philanthropic effort, but in this case the inclination is almost irresistible. The Booths and the Salvation Army have been instruments of great good and they are shrewd judges of what the 'submerged tenth' needs. They have also shown ingenuity in securing the supply of those needs. But if a man is really, sincerely, fatally bent on suicide will he go and inform the Antisuicide Bureau of the fact so that he may be prevented? If he is not merely trying to frighten somebody, or play on credulous people's sympathy, will he not keep his purpose of self-destruction secret? The Antisuicide Bureau looks like a bureau to take seriously a certain class of dear souls who may prove a great nuisance if they find that people prepared to take them seriously are in existence."

The English bureaus have reported applicants representing all classes of society. It is, however, more generally imagined that the Army will be called upon to deal with subjects drawn from the classes to which it now chiefly ministers.

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT TO EDUCATION.

THE prevailing tone of the religious papers in commenting upon John D. Rockefeller's thirty-two-million-dollar gift to the cause of education is, like that of the lay press, one of unqualified approval and gratitude. The exceptions to this attitude are few and far between. Among these few exceptions are *The Catholic Mirror*, of Baltimore, and the Protestant *Gospel Messenger*, of Elgin, Ill. The former prints a satirical parable inspired by the benefaction. *The Gospel Messenger* remarks that recent court investigations "have been of such a nature as to lead people to believe that the gifts of some men are only a part of the ill-gotten wealth which has been heaped up at the expense of others and by violation of State and national laws." "The example of dishonesty set by some financiers," it adds, "does more harm than all their gifts can do good." *The Congregationalist* (Boston) remarks guardedly that "the gift displays, more prominently than any which has gone before, the habit which Americans have of appropriating on a large scale for social ends property acquired in competitive business by ultra-individualistic ethics." Moreover, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden is quoted as asking whether the gift is not, after all, merely a restitution. He says further, as quoted in the Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen*:

"It seems to be regarded by many as a benefaction. If it can be rightly so regarded, the public ought to be very thankful.

"But it happens to be true that the donor is at present under indictment before the courts in several parts of the country for having by illegal and unjust methods despoiled the public of vast sums of money. These indictments cover many thousands of cases, and it is probable that these cover only a small portion of the actual offenses.

"Added to these indictments are the grave charges of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning many years of nefarious practise by which vast sums of money have been wrongfully gained. If these charges, which must soon come to trial, should be sustained, the public would know that a large part, at least, of these millions was plundered."

A newspaper dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., states that a letter commending Mr. Rockefeller for his gift was introduced for indorsement at a meeting of the Baptist ministers of that city, and aroused a storm of protest. "It was repeatedly stated," says the dispatch, "that he had robbed the poor and was now proffering back a small portion of what he had stolen."

SPIRITUALISM EXPLAINED AS PURELY SUBJECTIVE.

ANY one who reads the British, French, and Italian reviews must be struck by the extraordinary amount of attention they are giving to Spiritualism. It would seem, in fact, as if there were a revival of interest in this occult and erstwhile discredited form of faith. Most of the scientific writers in these reviews, such as Lombroso and Flammarion, while recognizing the wonders revealed, still preserve an attitude of anxious inquiry as to the actuating influence of necromantic revelations, spectral appearances, sounds, and movements which are familiar things in the ordinary spiritualistic séance. We find in the foreign magazines three principal theories broached with regard to spiritualistic, or, as most commonly nowadays written, psychic phenomena. The Roman ecclesiastic tells us that they belong to the domain of demonology and witchcraft. Evil and unclean spirits are at work in the spiritualistic séance. The man who is a Spiritualist pure and simple announces that the dead have come back and are present, speaking through the medium. Many Italian and French scientists believe that natural forces not yet identified, because hitherto insufficiently investigated, are to be recognized in such phenomena as levitation, revelation of personal identity, and other wonders.

In Italy, where the subject of psychic research has been investigated with immense interest and curiosity by men of the highest scientific authority, a tendency has recently appeared to regard Spiritualism as something of merely natural and earthly origin. In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) Pietro Stoppani, apropos of a work called "For Spiritualism," written by his friend and teacher, Prof. Angelo Brafferio of the Academy of Milan, undertakes to explain what the mediumistic power, *medianism*, as he calls it, consists in. Does this power pertain, he asks, to the domain of physics, psychology, or demonology? He comes to the conclusion that Spiritualism is another name for hypnotism, and is connected with telepathy, suggestion, and kindred influences. Neither devil, evil spirit, nor souls of the dead, he declares, have anything to do with it. Medianism may be a new force, but it is a force generated between the medium and those present at the séance. He sums up his conclusion in the following terms:

"The new force, which many style medianism, which the medium is able to develop when he falls into a trance, is a connecting link between the physical phenomena observed and the senses of those present. By medianism the latent forces which exist in each individual present are added to the force or strength of the medium who sits beside them at the magic table. Such forces are excited by the hypnotic power of the medium and are directed at his will. And further, in the subliminal ego of the medium, and in the mental recesses of those present, as well as in the easy interchange of suggestion promoted by the presence and hypnotic condition of the medium, we find the thread of Ariadne leading to a comprehension of those effects of mental coloration which have led men to suppose the presence of spirits of the dead, or vagrant spirits of some kind or another, while all the time, whether problem or mystery, the matter was nothing in the world but a mystery of our mother nature."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE LATEST SHAKESPEARE FIND.

BRITISH newspapers are considerably stirred by the discovery of what is perhaps the earliest known portrait of Shakespeare, or what purports to be one, painted at the age of twenty-four. Portraits of Shakespeare are "as thick as blackberries," as one writer remarks, in some parts of England, and if they are all genuine the bard of Avon must have spent so much time posing for his portrait that the wonder is that he had time for anything else. Doubts about the genuineness of this latest find are based on the objection that he would not likely be rich enough or famous enough at twenty-four to have his portrait painted. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known art critic, seems to take it seriously, however, and Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in *The Illustrated London News*, disposes of the objection in a way evidently satisfactory to his conscience as a critic of art. He says:

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE

Recently given publicity by Mr. M H Spielmann. It is perhaps the only portrait extant of the youthful Shakespeare.

"It is very interesting to learn that they have found Shakespeare's portrait in a tavern, especially as that is very much the place where they would have found Shakespeare. I have no knowledge, nor even any comprehension, of the subtle and minute methods by which gentlemen who are art experts are enabled to say apparently for certain what such a portrait is; but certainly there is nothing at all unreasonable in the idea of Shakespeare's being painted by some early admirer of his on the panel of an inn, or in Shakespeare's sitting still to have it painted, so long as they gave him beer enough. I see in one newspaper that a doubt has been raised about the probability of such an episode, and I gather from the context that this doubt was raised in the interests of the Bacon-Shakespeare School. I suppose that this particular Baconian thought that all portraits of Shakespeare ought to be portraits of Bacon; and if they weren't, why then they weren't portraits of Shakespeare. There seems to be something a little mixt in this line of thought; but I have no time to unravel it now. In any case, what the Baconian said about the new portrait was this: 'Does it seem very likely that the raw country youth who, practically penniless and burdened with a wife and three children, joins a band of strolling players in 1587, and is heard of the year after as earning a precarious living outside the theater-doors, and who, not until four years later, takes his first essay to the publishers, has his portrait in oils done in 1588—the presumed date of the above picture?'

"There may be in this school of thought swift and splendid connections of ideas which I am too dull to follow. But I do not quite understand why having a wife and three children should prevent a man's having his portrait painted. Painters do not commonly insist on their models being celibate, as if they were a sacred and separate order of monks. There is nothing to show that Shakespeare paid for it, or, if he did pay for it, that he paid much; and it does not seem, on the face of it, very likely that a man would pay much for a comparatively rude painting in a wayside inn. Suppose we were talking of some man whom we knew to have been a poor actor at one time, traveling from place to place like any other actor, but whom we also knew to be a man of arresting personality, perhaps of fascination. Would there be anything improbable about some friend or flatterer of his youth having sketched him in some small town in which he stayed? Suppose we were speaking of Henry Irving. Should we be surprized to find in any lodging-house at which he had stopt when a lad that the son of the house, who had a taste for photography, had photographed him for nothing? Should we be surprized if some sentimental old lady had 'done' him in water-colors? There is nothing to prevent Irving's having been quite as poor as Shakespeare; and certainly there is no reason to deny that Shakespeare was as attractive as Irving."

Mr. Spielmann, in commenting upon the portrait, which is the property of the Misses Ludgate, of the Bridgewater Arms, Winston, thinks it important as evidence of genuineness that "the picture is said to have been in the family for five or six generations at an old farmhouse belonging to the Duke of Grafton." Without this reassurance, he seems to see grounds for doubt in "certain touches" which "seem, according to the photograph, to have been added, and I know of three modern forged portraits, very ancient in appearance, which are tricked out with lettering. . . . There can be no doubt that this head is well and incisively drawn, in the somewhat dry manner of the period to which it claims to belong."

The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette prints the following description:

"The picture shows a man with budding mustache and a head of thick, dark, curly hair. He is wearing a crimson-velvet slashed doublet, and a falling collar of transparent lace. In the upper corners of the panel, in white letters, is the inscription, 'ae svae [ætatis suæ] 24, 1588,' and on the back are the letters 'W. Xs.' The pose of the head is like that of what is known as the 'Welcombe' portrait, owned by Sir George Trevelyan, and painted when Shakespeare was forty-six. It will be remembered that Shakespeare in 1588 was twenty-four years of age, and that he only left Stratford for London about a year previous to this date.

"An ancestor of the Misses Ludgate was formerly head-keeper on Ashridge Castle, the estate of Lord Brownlow, near Great Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, but the portrait came into their possession from the family of their mother, who was a Miss Smith, of Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire. Several years ago it was exhibited at a Shakespearian celebration at Stratford-on-Avon, but it was not considered of much value until it was seen by Mr. Spielmann two months ago."

MR. HOWELLS ON THE MAGAZINE POETRY OF TO-DAY.

THE urbanity of Mr. Howells exhibits itself in a survey of magazine verse in which the sting of criticism is tempered to the shorn poet. Instead of speaking *ex cathedra*, he imagines, in his Easy-Chair essay in *Harper's Magazine* (March), "two aging if not aged poets" viewing the output of to-day in the light of their youthful endeavors. Both are agreed that "many, many pieces of verse are written in these times, and hidden away in the multitude of the magazines which in those times would have won general recognition, if not reputation, for their authors." The younger, however, is moved to verify his conviction in a practical way, and goes through a large batch of the January magazines, allowing

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that tho they might show a "certain exhaustion from their extraordinary efforts in their Christmas numbers, still there was a chance of the overflow of riches from those numbers which would trim the balance, and give them at least the average poetic value." The two poets met again to discuss the results of the investigations of the younger, who, after a night of toil, roughly calculated that he had read from eighty-five to a hundred poems. As to the hospitable attitude of magazines in general toward the day's product, the following summary is produced:

"It appeared that the greater number of the magazines published two poems in each month, while several published but one, and several five or seven or four. Another remarkable fact was that the one or two in the more self-denying were as bad as the whole five or seven or nine or eighteen of those who had more freely indulged themselves in verse. Yet another singular feature of the inquiry was that one woman had a poem in five or six of the magazines, and, stranger yet, always a good poem, so that no editor would have been justified in refusing it. There was a pretty frequent recurrence of names in the title-pages, and mostly these names were a warrant of quality, but not always of the author's best quality. The authorship was rather equally divided between the sexes, and the poets were both young and old, or as old as poets ever can be."

When the two poets came to a discussion of the quality of the verse, the elder put the question, Had any of them "what we call distinction, for want of a better word, or a clearer idea"? and the answer was: "No, I should say, not one; tho here and there one nearly had it; so nearly that I held my breath from not being quite sure. But, on the other hand, I should say that there was a good deal of excellence, if you know what that means." The "level," he admitted, was pretty high. "Never so high as the sky, but sometimes as high as the sky-scraper." A certain sense of "tallness" seemed to proceed from the effort "to be higher than the thought or the feeling warranted." To the elder's query, "Was there naturalness?" the answer was affirmative, but with qualifications. Thus:

"But naturalness can be carried to a point where it becomes affectation. This happened in some cases where I thought I was going to have some pleasure of the simplicity, but found at last that the simplicity was a pose. Sometimes there was a great air of being untrammeled. But there is such a thing as being informal, and there is such a thing as being unmannerly."

The younger poet proceeds in his criticism, calling up the spirits of former days to witness to the truth of his regretful comparisons:

"'I think that in the endeavor to escape from convention our poets have lost the wish for elegance, which was a prime charm of the Golden Age. Technically, as well as emotionally, they let themselves loose too much, and the people of the Golden Age never let themselves loose. There is too much nature in them, which is to say, not enough; for, after all, in her little esthetic attempts, nature is very modest. . . . Why, when you and I were young, . . . it seemed to me that we wished to be as careful of the form as the most formal of our poetic forebears, and that we would not let the smallest irregularity escape us in our study to make the form perfect. We cut out the tall word; we restrained the straining; we tried to keep the wording within the bounds of the dictionary; we wished for beauty in our work so much that our very roughness was the effect of hammering; the grain we left was where we had used the file to produce it.'

"'Was it? And you say that with these new fellows it isn't so?'

"'Well, what do you say to such a word as "dankening," which occurred in a very good landscape?'

"'One such word in a hundred poems?'

"'One such word in a million would have been too many. It made me feel that they would all have liked to say "dankening" or something of the sort. And in the new poets, on other occasions, I have found faulty syntax, bad rimes, limping feet. The editors are to blame for that, when it happens. The editor who printed "dankening" was more to blame than the poet who wrote it, and loved the other ugly word above all his other vocables.' The elder poet was silent, and the other took fresh courage. 'Yes, I say it! You were wrong in your praise of the present magazine verse at the cost of that in our day. When we were commencing poets, the young or younger reputations were those of Stedman, of Bayard Taylor, of the Stoddards, of Aldrich, of Celia Thaxter, of Rose Terry, of Harriet Prescott, of Bret Harte, of Charles Warren Stoddard, of the Piatts, of Fitz James O'Brien, of Fitz-hugh Ludlow, of a dozen more, whom the best of the newest moderns can not rival. These were all delicate, and devoted, and indefatigable artists, and lovers of form. It can not do the late generation any good to equal them with ours.'"

The younger poet admitted that there were twenty-four out of his hundred which he "would call good." The admission straightway caused a train of mathematical reflection in his companion:

"Reflect that these were all the magazines of one month, and it is probable that there will be as many good poems in the magazines of every month in the year. That will give us a hundred and eighty-eight good poems during 1907. Before the decade of the new century is ended, we shall have had seven hundred and eighty-five good magazine poems. Do you suppose that as many good magazine poems were written during the last four years of the first decade of the eighteenth century? Can you name as many yourself?"

The dialog is finished off with an infusion of the characteristic humor of Mr. Howells. To the question put by the elder poet the younger replies:

"'Certainly not. Nobody remembers the magazine poems of that time, and nobody will remember the poems of the four years ending the present decade.'

"'Do you mean to say that not one of them is worth remembering?'

"The younger poet paused a moment. Then he said, with the air of a cross-examined witness, 'Under advice of counsel, I decline to answer.'"

PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS.

THE fact that the American Rhodes scholars at Oxford have not carried off their share of the honors has not caused any poignant disappointment in this country, because it is realized that all our best scholars do not go to Oxford. Many of them prefer Germany, and many prefer our own advanced universities. It is undeniable, however, that if our students should go over and beat the British on their own ground it would arouse no little jubilation. Prof. R. M. Wenley, of Michigan University, who has been looking into this subject, thinks our way of selecting the Rhodes scholars is wrong, and believes that until we train the candidates as they are trained in the British schools, the American scholars will continue to rank below their British and colonial fellows. The Professor's article in *The Michigan Alumnus* (Ann Arbor) is the result of "an investigation on the spot, illumined by interviews with the London and Oxford permanent officials of the Rhodes Trust and with some of the resident scholars." Tho the writer declares that definite conclusions are beyond reach as yet, and "the great experiment still remains an experiment," there is a glance at the more or less wide-spread impression of failure on the part of the American contingent completing their residence at the close of the academic year 1905–6. Experience thus far seems to demonstrate that the Rhodians should be "trained, and, what is even more important, *chosen*, by men who know what is wanted, and who are fully alive to the kind of type which will take root in the Oxford environment, and this without loss of valuable time." Against the complicated machinery evolved through years by means of which the English public school selects her picked men to represent her at the university, "we have no such machinery," says the writer, and "must make our selection on data very meager by comparison." The examination imposed upon the American candidate, he continues, "means nothing; as evidence of scholarship, it has no standing at Oxford. It is no more than

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the bare entrance to the university required of *pass* men." Some idea of the sifting process by which England chooses her "honor" men is given as follows:

"A boy proceeds, say at the age of nine, to a preparatory school, where he is put into trim for one of the great public schools —Eton or Winchester, Clifton or Dulwich. For their own reputation the heads of the preparatory schools 'crop' their best boys, and 'run' them for scholarships at the public schools. Then, in the second stage, the masters of the public schools 'crop' their best, and 'run' them for scholarships offered at Oxford and Cambridge. The winner of a Balliol or Trinity scholarship already reflects glory on his school and is a marked man. But Oxford and Cambridge happen to be groups of colleges. And so, in a third stage, the college dons 'crop' their best men, and 'run' them for the special scholarships, fellowships, prizes, and honors of the university. The most natural question you can ask at a prominent Oxford college is, How many firsts did you get in 'mods' or 'greats' last year? On this the eminence of the college rests. Consequently, the boy who 'arrives' is the select remainder from a long and severe process of elimination of the unfit. He therefore incarnates, along certain lines at least, a kind of equipment to which our American undergraduate can hardly pretend. For no such mill grinds the cisatlantic youth."

The writer points out the comparatively limited field in America from which Rhodes scholars may be chosen. The examination for a scholarship involves "some mathematics, some Greek, and a good deal of Latin." At the outset 80 per cent. of our students are disqualified through the neglect of preliminary classical training resulting from our liberal "elective" system. It is shown that we may have many men capable of doing us honor in the "schools" of mathematics and physics, of natural science, of jurisprudence, of modern history, of Oriental languages, of English literature, of modern languages, or of theology. Yet "the classical requirement stands immovable on the threshold." The apparently necessary conclusion from the facts is stated in this wise:

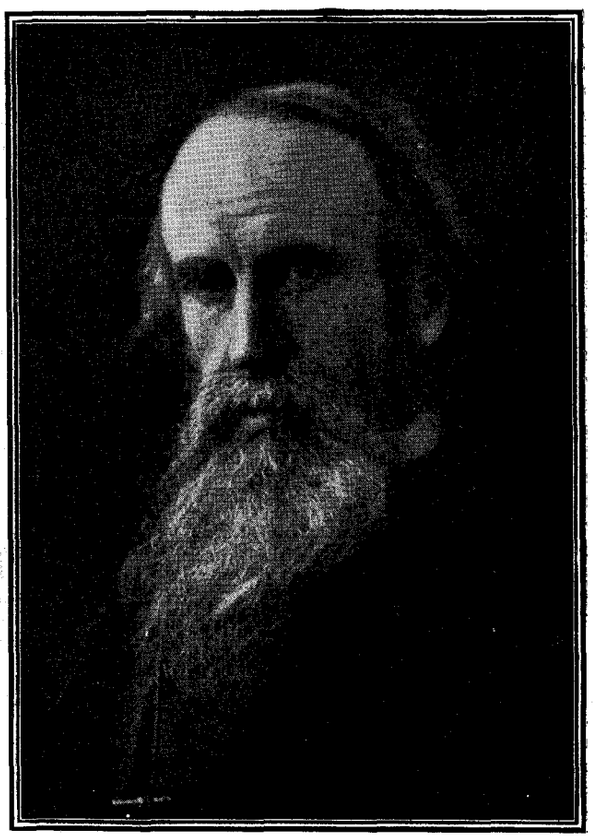
"Accordingly, if we happen to have a first-rate man in any particular study, who desires to go to Oxford, the obvious plan is to prepare him for this moderate classical requirement, and then see to it that he is elected on his proved capacity along whatever line. There are absolutely no valid reasons why competent men in history and political economy, in chemistry or physiology, in mathematics or physics, in Oriental or modern languages, or in English literature should not be sent—except that we have not evolved the necessary scheme."

If choice at haphazard is to cease, says Prof. Wenley, then American universities must agree upon a plan. "Owing to our widely different academic system, and, in addition, our deep-seated social contrasts, we have not been able to adjust ourselves, all at once, to the opportunities afforded by the Rhodes benefaction. In future we must compel ourselves to appoint with some concrete sense of the actual circumstances as they exist at Oxford." Our method of election handicaps us enormously; that is, from the British standpoint. We read further:

"The Oxford scholar fights his way, inch by inch, through a matter of ten years, and his judges possess an amount of cumulative data such as to eliminate error in appraisement almost entirely. We must never forget that he approaches, not by a mere pass, but through the severest competition. When he does win, there can be no sort of doubt why. He has been trained with an eye to possible competition, and he must down this by his native ability and added cultivation. Everything worth while in the British universities *goes by competition*. The bright boy progresses under continuous stimulus, and he soon feels that much, mayhap everything, for his future depends on how he comports himself. I suppose we scarcely realize the stress in this country, where things continue fluid. . . . What a man can do, and how and why; what a man can not do, and how and why not, are current—*not talk*, but *most definite knowledge*. By comparison, then, we suffer sad handicap in making a choice of one who, by this very choice, will be thrust into just these conditions. Our primary problem lies in the direction of overcoming this without delay."

THE EMOTIONALISM OF SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

UNDERNEATH the disguises that veiled the real temper of the late Sir Leslie Stephen, it will be something of a surprize to find "enough emotion to equip two or three first-class sentimentalists." So at least he seemed to his biographer, Frederick William Maitland, as his recent "Life of Sir Leslie Stephen" records. More naturally the casual reader would accept the estimate of his friend George Meredith, who wrote after Stephen's



SIR LESLIE STEPHEN,
Who is said by his recent biographer to have had "enough emotion to equip two or three first-class sentimentalists."

death: "One might easily fall into the pit of panegyric by an enumeration of his qualities, personal and literary. It would be out of harmony with the temper and characteristics of a mind so equable. He the equable, whether in condemnation or eulogy." In such words Meredith gives a view of Stephen's mental traits to be set by the side of the earlier brilliant characterization of his physical habit, for it is an acknowledged fact that the *Vernon Whitford* of Meredith's famous novel "The Egoist," described in the epigram "a Phœbus Apollo turned Fasting Friar," was drawn from Stephen as a model. Stephen's own estimate of himself was as "'skinless,' oversensitive, and nervously irritable." Mr. Maitland agrees that Meredith's word equable was right—"not placid, not always suave, never phlegmatic, he was equable, constant, magnanimous, tho the sheaf of nerves—never a very thick sheaf—had been worn away by hard work and many sorrows." There was also the hidden trait which justifies the declaration already quoted, as we see in these words:

"But then—and this was not a superficial stratum—Stephen was a man with unusually strong and steady affections. I have sometimes thought that there was emotion enough in him to equip two or three first-class sentimentalists. In almost the last of his books he offered a definition of sentimentalism: 'Indulgence in emotion for its own sake.' How new this may be I do not know; but it seems very good, and at any rate it indicates the sense in which the term is here used. If Stephen does not indulge in emotion for its own sake, that is not because he has not been tempted, but

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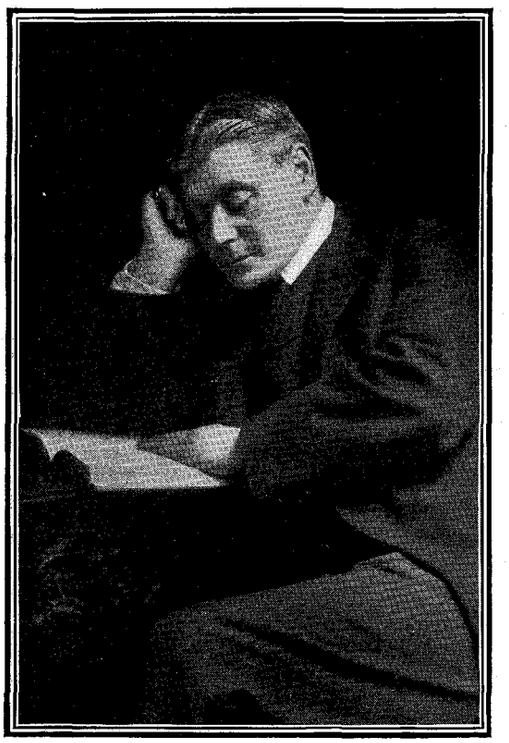
because he has manfully said his *Vade retro*. To tease him about the sentimentalism displayed in his choice of novels—not the classics, but the novels of the hour—was, a lady tells me, an amusing game; and a death—the death, let us say, of some old college friend—might, I think, transport him to the verge of the sentimental abyss, tho on the verge of abysses Stephen's foothold was always sure. As already said, he never talked to me about the judgments that were passed upon his books; but since his death I have reason to know that there was a certain kind of praise that tired him. It could be had in any quantity during his last years; he was judicious, judicial, impartial, unprejudiced, sane, sober, and so forth; in short, an automatic book-weighing machine, which worked smoothly and gave correct figures. I am not sure that he had much right to be disappointed, or that he was disappointed for more than a passing moment. People who rigorously refuse 'to trot out their feelings' (it is Stephen's word) must not be surprized if a good old legal maxim about the non-apparent and non-existent is applied to their case; and in a hurrying world men will not be at pains to inquire just what it is that lies deep down below your irony. Only I feel that if intellectual sanity is all that is to be seen by a leisurely reader of Stephen's critical and biographical work, Stephen's literary craftsmanship is in some way defective, or else (for a novice in criticism must leave himself a loophole) the leisurely reader should be yet more leisurely. For my own part I should say of him what he said of Thackeray: 'His writings'—at all events his later writings—'seem to be everywhere full of the tenderest sensibility, and to show that he valued tenderness, sympathy, and purity of nature as none but a man of exceptional kindness of heart knows how to value them.' Tho I make this remark with fear and trembling, I am inclined to think that the cases in which Stephen as a critic does less than justice to a writer are often those in which he, rightly or wrongly, suspects that writer of being cold-blooded. However, I can not dissociate the books that I read from the man whom I knew."



BEN GREET,
Who is criticised by William Winter for his excessive fidelity in producing Shakespeare's plays as Shakespeare wrote them.

Progress of Simplified Spelling.—Tho the crusade for simplified spelling seems to have passed the spectacular stage of its history, the "idea continues to make friends," we are informed, "and its supporters are more sanguine than ever of its ultimate success." Such is the profession of faith of the Simplified Spelling Board, who, in announcing a convention to be held in April in New York City to formulate plans for a sustained and active campaign, give in addition the following report of progress:

"With an army of 15,000 supporters who have signified their belief in the simplified-spelling idea, with 100 magazines and newspapers already using the shorter forms, and with 130 other publications ready to begin to spell in the space-saving way, the Simplified Spelling Board is planning for this year a very active campaign to secure the adoption of its idea. In the first two months of this year 350 important business men have joined the movement. A campaign among college and university professors in two months has added 600 names to this class of supporters. As a result, simplified spelling is now indorsed by 2,500 educators in the institutions of higher education in this country. The next campaign will be to interest the faculties and pupils of the great normal schools. Already there are 3,000 teachers who have signed the adhesion card, while simplified spelling is being taught or authorized in the State normal schools of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and other States, and in the public schools of Washington, D. C.; Dayton, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Passaic, N. J.; and many other cities and towns."

DOES MR. GREET OVERDO FIDELITY TO SHAKESPEARE?

TO produce Shakespeare's plays as Shakespeare wrote them has been an effort of Mr. Ben Greet that has received considerable favorable support in the past few years. Mr. William Winter, however, accompanies Mr. Greet's return to New York with the declaration that what he aims at "is a thing not desirable to be done." This opinion is based upon Mr. Winter's well-known objections to things that savor of "realism," and Shakespeare's plays, he thinks, contain much that ought to be elided. Along with such objectionable things he would banish "a considerable quantity of unnecessary language" whose presence in the plays he thinks the author made use of "to supply the place of suitable scenic illustration." The presentation of any one of Shakespeare's plays, he avers, precisely as it stands upon the printed page, "must necessarily, in the modern theater, be always tedious and sometimes offensive." Mr. Greet, in his excessive fidelity, therefore, becomes, in Mr. Winter's phrase, "a theatrical performer more remarkable for his pretensions than for his artistic accomplishment." Mr. Winter continues, in the New York *Tribune*:

"Intelligent actors, in making productions of Shakespeare, have always cut and adapted his plays for presentation in the modern theater, omitting the superfluities, and making use of scenery and other accessories essential to liberate and heighten their dramatic effect. The ministrations of Mr. Greet have been represented as 'educational'; at least they have been so described in communications, seemingly authorized, that have from time to time reached this paper; and Mr. Greet has been received with some favor at various colleges and schools, in different parts of this country. Mr. Greet, however, is not an educator, nor is he a theatrical manager. His position is that of a showman. There is no reproach in that pursuit or that designation, but the pose of scholarly superiority and educational purpose, on the part of Mr. Greet, savors somewhat of humbug, and it might wisely be dropt. Such success as that performer has obtained in America rests on the production of 'Everyman,' with Miss Edith Wynne Mathison in the leading part—and it is *understood* that the discovery and resuscitation of 'Everyman' were original with Miss Mathison, who, it has been intimated, obtained a copy of that antiquity from either the British Museum or the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and was mainly instrumental in procuring its presentment."

Miss Mathison herself treated the subject of Shakespearian production in a recent number of *The Theater* (New York), in which she exprest views in dissent from the extreme position taken by her former manager, and recommended a practise more in conformity with modern conditions, which at the same time avoids the extremes of spectacular riot in costumes, scenery, and properties. The simplicity of the Elizabethan stage, she said, "is impossible in a highly complex society like our own; it takes no cognizance of the part played in any theatrical production by the audience itself. The Elizabethan stage was simple, because Elizabethan audiences were simple; they had no prior scenic traditions in their blood."

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JANE ADDAMS. JAMES K. HOSMER. THOMAS W. LAWSON. THOMAS R. SLICER. FRANK P. STEARNS. WILLIAM I. THOMAS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Addams, Jane. Newer Ideals of Peace. 12mo, pp. xviii-243. New York The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

The author of this volume, a woman of high ideals and sincerity of purpose, has devoted her life to the practical uplifting of her kind. Still young, she already occupies an enviable place in public estimation—but it is likely that her name will loom larger in the future

"Newer Ideals of Peace" presents some aspects of a subject which for a long time has haunted the consciousness of nations. The views of the author differ considerably from those of other writers on the subject and have been deeply influenced by the environment and conditions of settlement work in a great metropolitan city. Having but little in common with the academic views of the ordinary writer on sociology, they rest upon a basis of reality and are qualified by actual experience and sympathy with the life of a widely assorted humanity.

A firm believer in the possibility of the ultimate establishment of world peace, based upon the mutual consent and interest of the nations, Miss Addams differs radically from other well-known writers as to the means by which this ideal is to be realized. She advocates more aggressive ideals of peace "as over against the old dove-like ideal." These newer ideals are active and dynamic and, if made operative, would, as a natural process, abolish war. The older ideals, the author points out, rest upon the basis of a creed and are dogmatic in their nature. These are the ideals upheld by Tolstoy and Verestchagin, both writer and painter appealing to the higher imaginative pity of the race to obtain their object.

Assuming that these two lines of appeal —the one to sensibility and the other to prudence—will persist in some measure and that the growing moral sense of the nations will crystallize into recognized international law, the author thinks that the desired goal of universal peace will be reached through the cooperation of those very elements who are now looked on as disturbers of order in the nation—the immigrant population.

This curious paradox constitutes the soul of the book. The idea contained in it is original and has been arrived at through years of intimate contact with the immigrant populations of Chicago.

Hosmer, James Kendall, LL.D. The American Nation: A History. Vol. XX. The Appeal to Arms. 1861–1863. With maps and frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xvi–364. New York: Harper & Bros.

Notwithstanding the immense mass of literature bearing upon the Civil War, we are reminded in the present volume that neither upon the military nor the civil side of the war is there available a work that combines the qualities of briefness, compactness, and impartiality. It is to supply this lack that Mr. Hosmer's work has been written. His point of view is that of a participant in the campaigns and a friend of many officers on both sides. The conflict is viewed, not in the old orthodox manner of a victory of the government over an enemy, but as part of the history of the whole people of the now united nation. No doubt such a plan was not without its perils. Impartiality carried to excess in a historical work may be as detrimental as the opposite quality. There are times when the author must take sides: otherwise his work becomes pale and colorless. It can be said that Mr. Hosmer has held the scales even and still maintained the authority of History. Moreover, he has brought to his task that somewhat rare quality, historic imagination, which is absolutely essential to writings of this kind and without which the narrative of events so familiar to the national consciousness becomes a mere catalog.

In the present volume, then, we have a panorama of the stirring events of the first three years of the war, with portraits of the leading characters whose personality so largely shaped the destiny of either cause. Of these portraits, many of which are drawn with the touch of mastery, by far the most interesting is that of Stonewall Jackson, who seems to have had a species of fascination for the historian. This man of God, on horseback, was certainly one of the most picturesque figures of the war. Audacious to the last degree, with an extraordinary power over men, and possest of military genius on a Napoleonic scale, he was at the same time a literal devotee.

The book contains intimate portraits of all the great figures of the war, descriptions of the principal battles that are intelligible to the lay reader, and a mass of information not accessible in other works.

Lawson, Thomas W. Friday, the Thirteenth. 12mo, pp. 226. Frontispiece. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Slicer, Thomas R. The Way to Happiness. 18mo, pp. viii–171. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Stearns, Frank Preston. The Life and Genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 463. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Thomas, William I. [Associate Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago]. Sex and Society. Studies in the Social Psychology of Sex. 12mo, pp vii–325. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

This interesting and learned treatise consists of a number of connected studies bearing upon sociology. The general thesis which underlies the series is this: The differences in bodily habit between men and women, particularly the greater strength, restlessness, and motor aptitude of man, and the more stationary condition of woman, have exerted an important influence on social forms and activities as well as on the character and mind of the sexes. The author's views are of a thoroughly modern cast and have been influenced largely by the recent notable progress that has been made in practical psychology and in biology.

Probably the study that will strike the reader as most timely, as being germane to a certain phase of political agitation now going forward in this country and England, is that entitled "The Mind of Woman and the Lower Races." It seems that the author has been misrepresented as regards this subject. He has been criticized for holding that the mind of woman is of a low grade and essentially unimprovable. What he really believes is that the failure of the modern woman to participate more fully in intellectual and occupational activities is due to artificial social conventions which are superficial in their character; and he explicitly points out that the differences of the two sexes in mental expression are no greater than should be expected in view of the existing differences in interests and opportunities.

Professor Thomas makes the express assertion that there is no ground for the popular assumption that the brain of woman is inferior to that of man. He points out that while the average brain of woman is smaller, the average body weight is also smaller. He is of opinion, moreover, that the importance of brain weight in relation to intelligence has been much exaggerated by anthropologists, and he reminds us that intelligence depends upon the rapidity and range of the acts of associative memory, and this in turn on the complexity of the neural processes. We are told that brains are like timepieces, the small ones working equally as well as the large, provided they are well put together. The book has genuine interest for the general reader and makes a direct appeal to the student of sociology.

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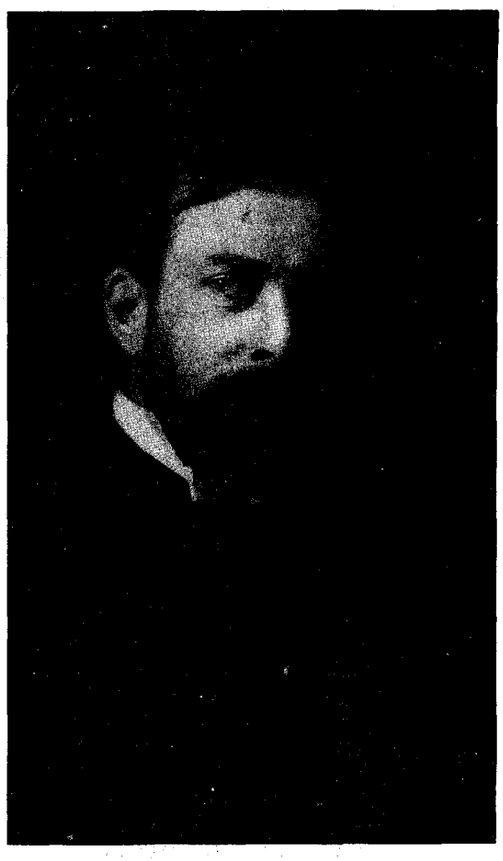
MY GRECIAN SUMMER

By Lorado Taft

[Few who read these lines will need an introduction to Lorado Taft. Like John La Farge, he is an artist who combines with creative faculties of a high order the rarest gifts as an interpreter of the work of other men. As a lecturer on this favorite subject he has perhaps charmed more audiences than any other American. It was his fame in this connection which led to the invitation to which he so modestly alludes.]

"NO personally conducted tours for me!" I had heard myself say it so often that it had become a conviction. An experience one dreadful day in Rome—a cooperative martyrdom with a score or more human beings in a "carryall"—had confirmed my prejudice. Besides, had I not lived five years in Paris, and tramped over a good part of France and Italy? No, indeed; my free spirit was not of the kind to be herded like "dumb driven cattle."

Then the Bureau of University Travel invited me to join its Summer School, proposing a trip to Greece, and hinting at a glimpse of Constantinople and the Cyclades. To see Hellas, the land of my heart's desire; to be wafted around its jeweled shores and among those magic isles in a private steamer like a millionaire—and all this just for a few lectures—was too good to believe. Yes, I would go, but with mental reservations as to the "troupe." I would do my duty as I saw it and talk when I was told to, but I would make independent excursions and inspect things all alone. Sacred are such emotions as mine were going to be; I could not think of sharing them with an indiscriminate mob! In Paris particularly I would "flock by myself," visiting the old friends in their studios, and the yet older friends of the Louvre and Luxembourg in their well-known sanctuaries. For intellectual stimulus I would attend my own lectures; I was very sure that I needed no information on French art.



LORADO TAFT

The Latin Quarter had been the scene of those student years—those happy, hopeful years of the long ago—and there was a certain novelty in lodging now on the other side of the city. The quiet hotel was unexpectedly attractive. Across the way was a vacated hall, more or less hallowed by memories of Dowie services, which was to be our meeting-place, the Summer School's arena of endeavor.

Curiosity led me to stroll over the morning after our arrival, and I found the Eager Ones gathered in considerable numbers, while Professor Powers, the head of the organization, paced restlessly back and forth across the hall like a caged animal. His thoughtful face looked rather grim and portentous; I "feared the worst." When the last straggler had shuffled deprecatingly into a seat, he opened his mouth and spoke. The theme was Modern French Painting. Beginning with the Barbizon men, he gave us an outline of its development as vivid as the art itself. His grasp of the subject, his presentation of that exalted period of outdoor painting, of its philosophy, and of its spiritual significance, were masterly. The mere technical considerations which had cluttered my mind, obscuring the larger view, were sent flying, not ignored, but put into the subordinate place where they belong. When he ceased speaking I felt that the inspired words of this extraordinary man had given me one of the great hours of my life. From that day I never voluntarily absented myself from a lecture by Professor Powers.

We soon came to feel the same way about all the courses offered. We could not afford to miss them. They became a habit; one wished to hear everything that these enthusiastic, scholarly men had to say, and the occasionally conflicting schedules were mourned as real calamities. A pious pilgrimage among the Bellinis at Venice with Professor Willard, and his serene and reverent introduction to the Sistine Chapel, I remember with especial gratitude. The latter visit was followed by Professor Powers's interpretation of that most holy place. As he lighted those prodigious figures with the flame of his eloquence, he seemed like yet another prophet of old denouncing the pettiness and frivolities of an ungodly world. The theme was worthy of the critic, and the critic was adequate for his high task. It was the greatest "art lecture" I ever heard. After such intellectual treats, the visits to the galleries and churches with these men were a privilege not to be neglected. Under their genial guidance one forgot that he was being "personally conducted." We could not have been hired to stay away.

And then followed Greece. From the hour that we set foot on the rocky coast of the Peloponnesus we felt an exaltation of spirit seldom vouchsafed one on life's dusty highways. Could this really be Olympia? The sense of the significance of that spot in the history of civilization was almost overpowering. Here through the centuries had sat regnant that incomparable work of Phidias, his soul-satisfying Zeus. Others standing where we now stood had gazed with awe upon that mighty form, upon the towering majesty of the greatest of all sculptures. For us, only the foundations of his golden throne and our imaginations.

In the museum we looked upon the strange impressive decorations of his temple, the struggling centaurs and the quiet figures gathered for that portentous horse race, so dear to Elian legend. We saw the dreamy Hermes, untouched by the hand of the restorer, a more radiant and a more divinely human form than any modern could possibly conceive. The best plaster casts are inadequate to express the beauty which plays over the suave surface of this master work, which glows from its very depths.

After Olympia came that wonderful excursion to Delphi. I shall always consider this one of the most memorable and exquisite days of my life. How I wish that some one who knows how to do it would describe what we saw and felt throughout those blissful hours. Here is no room to make even the effort. One evening on the return journey, as we were passing Corinth, there was an extraordinary sunset. To the south the iridescent mountains of the Peloponnesus seemed to float like great soap-bubbles in the golden glow, while to the north Mount Parnassus, draped in evening splendor, rose a mighty sentinel, shoulders sky-reaching. Through such a sea of indescribable color our vessel hastened ever westward toward a Titanic gateway of burning clouds. That sunset and the return from Delphi are pictures never to be forgotten. Nothing in this world could be more beautiful. And yet there was superb Taormina, and that splendid moonlight on Capri to vie with them.

Finally came Athens. More properly, we came to Athens, but it was all so like a panorama and we were so unconscious of effort that things seemed to come to us; cities and countries passed in review before our eyes. Many of our party neared that city with the emotions which good Mohammedans feel in approaching Mecca. To us no spot is more sacred than the Acropolis; no saintly relic invites our reverence as do the stones of the Parthenon. It was all that we had dreamed—yes, all and more. Certain of our number had not yet worshiped at this shrine—had not learned these inspired sculptures by heart—but it was a joy to see their kindling enthusiasm and to help them feel the perfection of this unsurpassable work. The writer made such contributions as he could, but he owes endless thanks to those patient and sympathetic men of culture, Professors Babcock and Wright, for their unstinted aid to us all. Here—there—everywhere—on the Acropolis, in the museum, in the theater, their lectures and their suggestions were ever illuminating and inspiring. They gave us not only the precise information which we wanted, but introduced us to other worlds of art and fancy; to joys of companionship with poets and philosophers whose names had meant so little to most of us.

To move from place to place without care or responsibility, to enjoy such companionship, and to breathe such an atmosphere of genuine culture and aspiration—the conditions are almost ideal.

(Signed) LORADO TAFT.

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Vestal.

BY CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Year after year she waited for the guest
  Who never came; with tender, wistful art
  She builded him a temple in her heart,
Hung with the dreams that were her loveliest,
And all the sweet, frail fancies she possest,
  Then guarded fast its door, that none impart
  The mockery that sways the world's gay mart
Unto the shrine her dearest gifts had blest.

  Yet, tho she tended but an empty place,
  So fair her life was ordered, so immune,
For unknown Love's sake, from fear's harbingers,
That those who looked upon her glowing face
  Felt its contentment, like some happy tune,
Brighten the way of lives more dowered than hers!
—*From The Cosmopolitan* (March).

Midwinter Night.

BY FORD MADOX HUEFFER.

Now cometh on the dead time of the year:
Meadows in flood and heaths all barren are.
Across the downs and black, tempestuous leas
Blow the dull boomings of deserted seas.
No horsemen fare abroad: no shepherds watch.
And shivering birds cower within the thatch:
But up the wind, around and down the gale
Steeple to steeple, bell to bell doth hail:

"*Rest ye: 'tis well.*"—Thus in the black o' night
Thro' rainy distance, hid from touch and sight
Man unto man doth make his kinship known
And cries from bell-throats: "God doth own his own,
Being man!"

  Lo, in the warmths and golden lights
Sheltering by hearths, 'neath roofs, thro' these fell nights
Home from the barren heaths and hungry seas
We voyage bravely toward awakening:
Since dead o' the year leads on to distant spring,
Sleep toward daybreak, and old memories
Unto new deeds to do.

  So bell to bell
Calleth across the folds: "*Rest ye: 'tis well.*
Christrs Man and King: Night's dead, they tell.
Winter hath lost her sting, the Scriptures tell."
—*From Country Life* (London).

Hymn of the Desert.

BY M'CREADY SYKES.

I.

Long have I waited their coming, the Men of the far-lying Mist-Hills
  Gathered about their fires and under the kindly rains.
Not to the blazing sweep of thy Desert, O Lord, have they turned them;
  Evermore back to the Mist-Hills, back to the rain-kissed plains.

Long through the ages I waited the children of men, but they came not:
  Only God's silent centuries holding their watch sublime.
Gaunt and wrinkled and gray was the withering face of thy Desert:
  All in thine own good time; O Lord, in thine own good time.

II.

Lo! thou hast spoken the word, and thy children come bringing the waters
  Loosed from their mountain keep in the thrall of each sentinel hill.
Lord, thou hast made me young and fair at thine own waters' healing,

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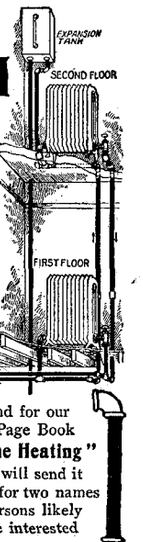

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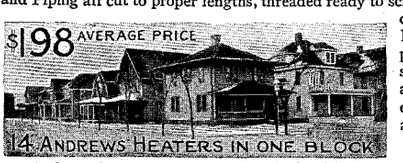

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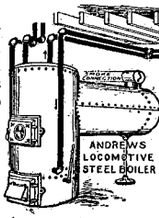

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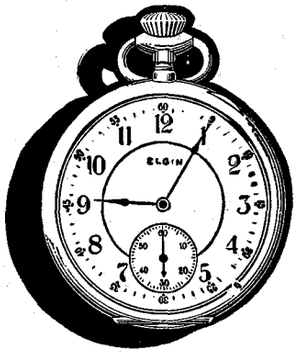

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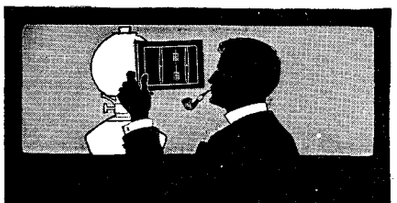

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Pleasing and fair to mankind in the flood of thy bountiful will.

Wherefore in joy now thy children come, flying exultant and eager;
Now is thine ancient Earth remade by thy powerful word.
Lord, unto thee be the glory! Thine is the bloom of the Desert.
Hasten, O Men of the Mist-Hills! Welcome, ye Sons of the Lord!

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (March).

PERSONAL.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee.—Readers of the newspapers of Monday, March 4, were amused by the report of the Senate proceedings of the day before. The speech with which Senator Carmack of Tennessee closed his term in that body occupied the larger part of the Sunday sessions and, without contributing anything to the argument against the Ship Subsidy Bill, its very length succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill against which it was directed. This was not the first time that the Senator from Tennessee has entertained the Senate and the public with such "filibustering expeditions" as they are called. *Talent* (Philadelphia) thus discusses his peculiar genius:

Senator Carmack is slender and tall, scrupulously groomed from top to toe—a typical Southern gentleman. His dark brown hair has an eccentric set and the wave of genius—the eccentricity accentuated by heavy eyebrows and a mustache much lighter than his hair. He has full eyes, a flat forehead, a narrow face and pointed chin, all of which are of moment when he is on his feet. He is not altogether prepossessing at first glance, but after he has rounded a few rhetorical corners, with all sail set and a beautiful list, you forget the rather jointless stiffness about him. It never gets into his sentences. He is one of the finest manufacturers of sharp phrases in public life to-day—vitriolic vixens, draped in gorgeous rhetorical embroidery. If you listen to Carmack to be entertained, he will do it. But if you depend upon him to carry conviction—that is another matter. He is funny—brilliantly, gorgeously funny, but his depth falls far short of his audacity and eloquence. Very few there be who can put so many uninterrupted commas together in a complex and complicated sentence, without a hitch or halt, and round the period as fresh, serene, and effortless as Carmack. He is wonderfully apt at metaphor. He trains and trims old thoughts to new applications with poetic grace and absolute readiness. The scintillating charm of the man—he surely is a charming speaker—is his utter freedom from any apparent brain energy, much less agony, as he sails quietly over gigantic seas, rising higher and higher, twisting and turning in a syntactic fog through which no listener can see the passage in or out. Not even so much as a thoughtful haze drifts across his eyes as one word follows the other till he extricates himself in a clause which holds the gist of what he was driving at all the time. The pictures which he weaves into these complications are graphic. He said of Tillman that his premises were on one side of the earth, his conclusions on the other and no bridge between. Of Foraker he said:

"I can remember with what frantic energy he used to wave the bloody shirt—a shirt stained blood red, with the crimson current of his own rhetoric—

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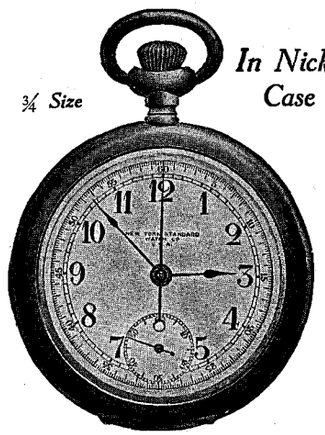

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when he used to go raging over the land, a bifurcated peripatetic volcano in perpetual eruption, belching fire and smoke and melted lava from his agonized and tumultuous bowels."

He was assailing Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, as the mouthpiece of the President, and the Republican party for subserviently following his lead. He went off into one of those wonderful sentences about a throng of Mohammedans, winding up with the exclamation, "They hear the 'La illa!' and they bow to the Prophet; and the Prophet is the Senator from Massachusetts."

Carmack is tactful and artistic in his gestures—there are not so many of them—and they are graceful and timely. He is one of the quiet ones, on his feet, with a good voice and—flavored with a touch of the Sunny South—an attractive tho not over-distinct enunciation. Up in the Press Gallery they are ready to wager you that every word of Carmack's speeches is carefully committed to memory, but I doubt it. There's not even an effort to remember visible about the man. Besides, in the midst of his Brownsville speech he was interrupted by a catch question from Tillman, and instantly replied in one of his characteristic sentences—a sentence of one hundred and nine words, which, barring a single semicolon, was cut entirely by commas. Carmack is a brilliant and entertaining speaker, and a delightful man to meet, the moment a little Southern offishness wears away. The Senate will miss him even if the measures do not.

The Modest Wish of One Congressman.—*Human Life* (Boston) tells this story of how Mr. Barchfeld, Representative from the Pittsburg district, succeeded in gaining his point over Speaker Cannon:

Congressman Barchfeld may believe that "he also serves who only stands and waits," but from a recent maneuver on his part, it is safe to deduce that he holds a further mental reservation to the effect that, pending a call to more active service, the "peepul" can be just as well served if their Congressional servitor has a committee-room of his own to sit in, and a clerk at his disposal.

Such are the prerogatives of a Chairman of any House Committee, and Mr. Barchfeld has served one term in Congress without having these or any other honors noticeably thrust upon him.

Last fall, immediately after the Congressional

THE WHOLE FAMILY

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Food that can be eaten with relish and benefit by the children as well as the older members of the family, makes a pleasant household commodity.

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"Four years ago I commenced to use Grape-Nuts. I grew stronger and better and from that time I seldom have been without it; have gained in health and strength and am now heavier than I ever was.

"My husband was also in a bad condition—his stomach became so weak that he could eat hardly anything with comfort. I got him to try Grape-Nuts and he soon found his stomach trouble had disappeared.

"My girl and boy, 3 and 9 years old, do not want anything else for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and more healthy children cannot be found." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. 'There's a reason."

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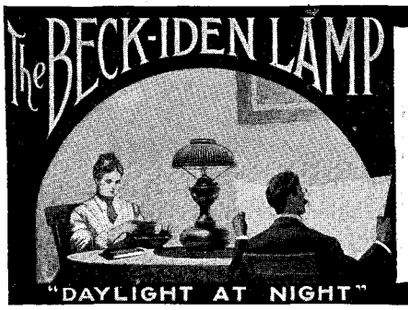

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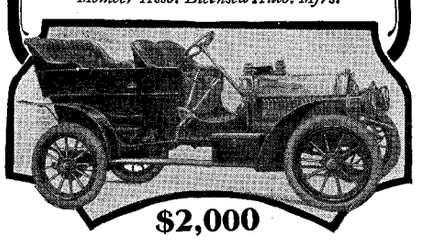

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elections, he wrote to the Speaker, asking for a place on the "Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics." The modesty of this request touched "Uncle Joe."

Congressman Barchfeld apparently wanted little here below, and with a sigh for the unregenerate other 385 members who sought only the choice fruit on the committee places, "Uncle Joe" scheduled Mr. Barchfeld of Pennsylvania at the foot of the "Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics." It now appears, however, that the Pittsburg representative had not regarded the situation dimly, as through his home atmosphere, for by chance every other Republican on that particular committee had failed of return to the next Congress, so that Dr. Andrew J. Barchfeld will jump from the foot to the chairmanship at the next session, with the inheritance of an admirably appointed committee-room.

A Builder of Modern Canada.—What Mr. J. J. Hill has been to the development of railroading in our own Northwest, Lord Strathcona, according to a writer in *The World's Work*, has been to the same industry in Canada. In 1838 he came to Canada from Scotland, and at eighteen entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company. For thirty years he was with this company laboring, in the "frozen North," working his way up from the bottom to the top. After his appointment as Chief Executive of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1868, his one ambition was the construction of a transcontinental railroad to link together the scattered provinces into an empire stretching from sea to sea. For nearly ten years thereafter he and his friends did their utmost to interest the financiers of England, and secure the aid of the English Government in this railroad project, but without appreciable success. Finally with other railroad men with whom he had been associated in smaller operations in earlier years he formed a syndicate with the firm resolution somehow to accomplish the construction of the transcontinental road. The difficulties which he and his associates encountered are thus described by the writer:

The syndicate thus formed made a company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which was ultimately capitalized at $65,000,000 of stock and $25,000,000 of land-grant bonds. The Company built the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It was a struggle of giants, one of the greatest fights for life ever made by a railroad organization. It was backed by the Conservative Government; therefore it was bitterly assailed by the opposition, both in the House and in the press. Some of the best thinkers and some of the ablest editors in Canada demonstrated over and over again, in talk, in set speech, in able writings, that the company "would never earn its axle grease." Naturally, the English financiers were lukewarm, at the worst. Wo and Despair were elected directors of the Company, and sat at every meeting of the board.

Those meetings will go down in history. At every one of them, the first question asked by the chairman was:

"Has anyone found anybody to buy any of the stocks or bonds since we last met?"

In almost every case, the reply was discouraging. The record of two meetings is preserved in a little tale that is told in the clubs. One day, Donald Smith [now Lord Strathcona] came in late, looked at the faces of the other directors, and said:

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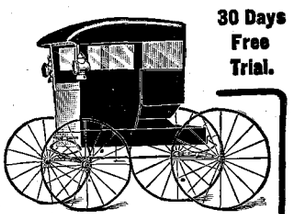

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"Nobody has any money; let's adjourn until to-morrow!"

Next day, he came in, jaunty, smiling. "Has any one raised any money?" he asked.

"Not a cent!" was the unanimous reply.

"I've stolen another million," announced Mr. Smith, "and that will last us till somebody gets some more!'

As time went on, he and Mr. Stephen, his cousin, pledged their last cent. When things went from bad to worse and England would not buy a stock or a bond at any price, they bought from the Government a ten-year 3-per-cent. annuity, and paid $9,000,000 cash for it, on the nail. Even this heroic move failed to raise the credit of the company. Either the Government had to come to their help or ruin would seize upon them and upon their staggering railroad.

The fight for this loan was carried through the parliament by Donald Smith in the face of the whole opposition and a large party of the Government, who feared that the railroad would carry down the Government itself into the black depths of bankruptcy. The Government loaned the company $22,500,000 cash. The Canadian Pacific was saved.

At half-past nine o'clock in the morning of November 7, 1885, at Craigellachie, B. C., an old man, whose hair was snowy-white, drove a golden spike into the cedar tie upon which the rails met from east and west. The man was Donald Smith. The spike completed the Canadian Pacific. In the terrible five years from 1880 to 1885, he had changed from the strong, black-bearded, sturdy man to a white-haired veteran.

In the following year Mr. Smith was rewarded for his great services to the Empire with knighthood in the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His cousin, Mr. Stephen, had already been recognized with a baronetcy, and both had been immortalized in the names of two of the greatest mountains of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Donald and Mount Stephen.

With the completion of this great task, the railroad world had little further attraction for Lord Strathcona. From that time the increase of his wealth, due almost entirely to the natural rise in value of his land holdings in the Northwest, was so great that it was necessary for him to devote but little time to further money-making.

The writer continues with this account of his

AS TO FLAVOR

Found Her Favorite Again.

A bright young lady of the Buckeye State tells how she came to be acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee:

"My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and drank it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, as it were, that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and so deranged my stomach that everything I ate gave me acute pain.

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. I went to one of the largest in Detroit. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I have since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in four weeks.

"Somehow the coffee we used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital, and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the 'sick-all-over' feeling. At last one day I got a package of Postum Food Coffee, and the first taste of it I took I said 'that's the good coffee we had in the hospital!' I have drank it ever since, 3 times a day, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, and feel better than I have for years. Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

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(For fashion plate in colors, see *"Collier's"* for March 30th)

Fashions in paint are a direct reflection of the exquisite taste that has made the American woman the world's best-dressed.

This spring the "American Beauty" will wear a Copper Brown frock and, if her voice rules, her house also will wear a COPPER BROWN dress, with a harmonizing trim of COPPER VERDE.

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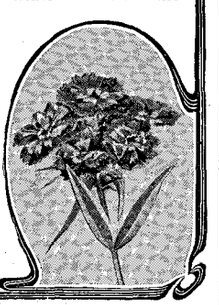

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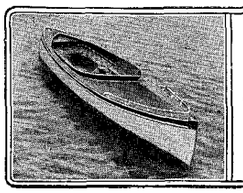

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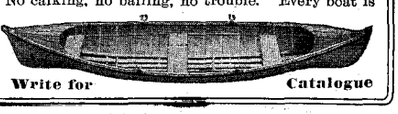
built of steel with air chambers in each end like a life boat. **They can't sink.** Faster, more buoyant, practically indestructible, don't leak, dry out and are absolutely safe. No calking, no bailing, no trouble. Every boat is guaranteed. Highly endorsed by sportsmen. The ideal boat for pleasure, summer resorts, parks, etc.



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later services to his country, and the honors which that country has bestowed upon him:

One of Lord Strathcona's physicians once told him that there was no reason why he should not live to be a hundred if he only went on working. Whether Lord Strathcona follows advice or merely instinct, there is no doubt that he goes on working. The man who, at the culmination of his Hudson's Bay Company career, reached out his hand and threw open the door of another and greater career as an Empire-builder, had no thought of laying down his work when this second task was finished. He had accumulated a fortune in the service of his country; his duty now was to use that fortune in the same service. The record of his life from 1886 onward is a bewildering alternation of magnificent gifts and magnificent honors. A million dollars at various times to McGill University, Montreal; $1,000,000 for the Royal Victoria College for the Higher Education of Women; $1,000,000 for the foundation and endowment of the Royal Victoria Hospital (in conjunction with a like amount from his cousin, Lord Mountstephen); the foundation of musical scholarships for Canadians in London; with countless acts of private benevolence to poor but talented young Canadians of every class—these are but a few examples of the disposition of his fortune. Nor were his benefactions confined to Canadians. At the coronation of King Edward VII., he distinguished himself by a magnificent endowment of the London hospitals. He has also given largely to many other institutions throughout the British Empire. These actions won him in rapid succession the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, in 1896; the barony which gives him his present title, in 1897; and in 1903 a grant of a "remainder" by which that title is permitted to descend in the female line in default of male heirs.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Like Mother, Like Daughter.—"Mama, may I have a new dolly?"

"But, little daughter, you have one nice dolly—what do you want another for?"

"Well, I am nice too, but to-day you got another little baby to play with."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Suggestion.—Thomas A. Edison has retired from active business, but will play with electricity, try to find what it is, and invent a little on the side. If the wizard could eliminate the party in the phonograph who scratches on rusty tin with his fingernails it would be a thankworthy task.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

An Indorsement.—A bride's mother presented her with a check on Christmas day. With a feeling of the utmost importance, she took it down to the bank in which her husband had opened an account for her. The cashier took the check, then handed it back politely, saying:

"Will you please indorse it, Madam?"

"Indorse it?" repeated the bride, puzzled.

"Yes, across the back, you know," replied the man, too busy to notice her bewilderment.

The bride carried the check to a desk, laid it face downward, and nibbled the end of a pen thoughtfully. Then inspiration came, and she wrote triumphantly across the back:

"For Fanny, from mother. Christmas, 1906.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The New Gillette Blade

(1907 Make)

We want every Gillette user to try the new Gillette Blade (1907 Make), no matter how well he's been pleased with Gillette Blades of previous years. And we want every non-Gillette user to try the new Blade and learn of a truer and keener shaving edge than he's ever known in a strop razor.

It's not a new model but a new make.

It is the result of two years' continuous and costly research by able steel metallurgists.

It is of the finest iron and the iron is converted into steel according to a new high carbon Gillette formula by the most skillful steel makers in the steel business. The layman will more readily understand the fineness of this new blade steel when it is explained that it costs 9 times the price paid for strop razor steel.

And these new blades are tempered by an improved, automatic, tempering method, which hardens them, not superficially but from side to side, from end to end, from surface to bottom, and hardens them to a degree of hardness only 20% less hard than the hardest known substance—the diamond—and brittles them to almost the brittleness of glass (break one), and distributes the hardness and brittleness so evenly and so uniformly that the blades are equally hard and equally brittle at every point. This unusual hardness and brittleness are due partially to the paper thinness of the blade (6/100ths of an inch), as the thinner the blade the harder it can be tempered. This paper thin blade is an exclusive Gillette patent found in no other razor.

Then the sharp edges of the new blade are put on by automatic sharpening machines. Other razors boast of hand sharpening. Bottomless boast! Hands are weak, trembly, inaccurate, get tired, vary. But the Gillette grinding, honing, and stropping machines used on this new blade are powerful, steady, exact, tireless, uniform—hence work on a nearly unvarying edge and a much truer and keener edge than the old-fashioned hand-sharpened strop razor edge to which you are probably accustomed.

And these new (1907 Make) blades are expertly tested for seven defects and must split a hanging human hair before they are enveloped and sealed in damp-proof paper from factory to you with this inspector's ticket enclosed; "Should any blades in this package prove unsatisfactory, return them by mail with this ticket and explicit criticism."

In next month's ads. we'll explain why the new (1907 Make) blades are uniform and the same in hardness and keenness.

If you're not a Gillette user you ought to get one on 30 days' free trial and give it a thorough test. Most dealers make this offer. If yours doesn't, we will. It will prove itself. Costs about 2 cents per shave first year, and about ¼ of a cent per shave subsequent years for blades.

Triple silver-plated set with 12 blades $5.00. Extra blades 10 for 50 cents.

Gillette Razors and Blades sold by Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers everywhere.

Send for the Science of Shaving to-day. It is being read by thousands now and has gone through three editions in sixty days. It is worth its weight in gold to any man who doesn't wear a beard. A postal will bring you a copy, prepaid.

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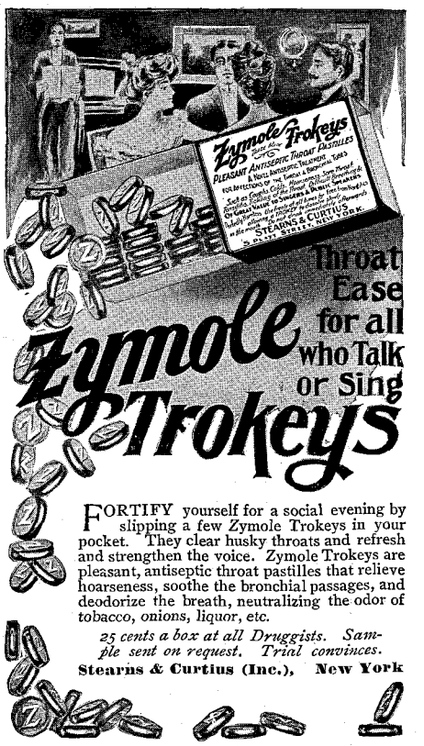

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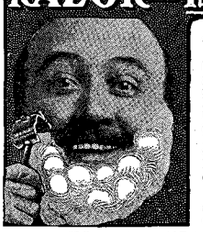

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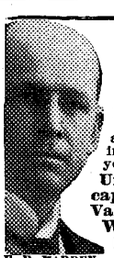

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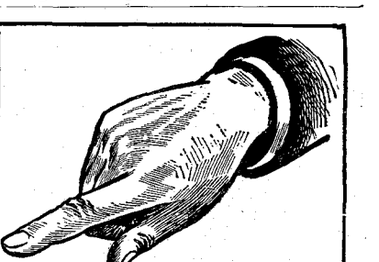

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THE ELECTRO SILICON CO. 30 Cliff St. New York
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An Easy Mark.—PATER—"Well, my boy, so you have interviewed your girl's father, eh! Did you make the old codger toe the mark?"

SON—"Yes, dad, I was the mark."—*Boston Transcript.*

Many Connecting Links.—TEACHER—"Is there any connecting link between the animal and the vegetable kingdom?"

BRIGHT PUPIL—"Yes, mum; there's hash."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Verbum Sap.—The traveler with dark eyeglasses sidled over to the man with the tourist cap. "Excuse the curiosity," he said, "but I'd like to know what that label was that you gummed on your trunk just now."

"That's all right," said the man with the cap. "Here's another just like it. I had a lot printed before I left home. Read it."

The man with the glasses took the slip of paper and read it aloud:

"'While a trunk was being carelessly handled at the union station last Friday it exploded with great violence, tearing loose the baggageman's scalp and demolishing one end of the station.'"

The other man put his hand in his side-pocket. "Have a few?" he asked.

"Sure," said the man with the glasses.—*Argonaut.*

Out of the Setting.

The maid was a jewel—
Oh, day of regret!
She used oil for fuel,
Thus getting unset.
—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

March 1.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British Premier, publishes an article in the London *Nation* favoring the discussion of disarmament at The Hague.

March 2.—London votes municipal ownership a failure, the reformers obtaining a majority in the election of the Coun / Council.

A dispatch to the State Department from the American Consul at Managua states that the Nicaraguans have captured the key to Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

The new ship-canal from Bruges to the sea is opened.

March 3.—Canada's strict Sunday law is put into force in most of the provinces.

Advices from China state that reactionary influences are in control and that an agitation has begun to boycott American and Japanese goods.

March 4.—Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, declines to withdraw his resignation, and determines to leave the island shortly.

The Great Northern steamer *Dakota*, which ran

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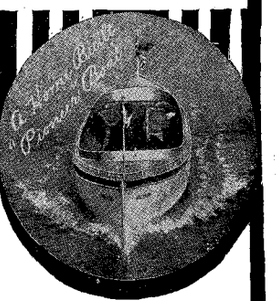
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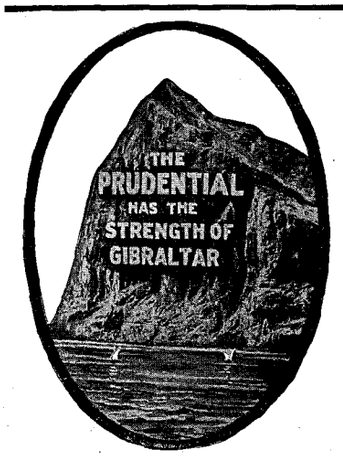
Wharf 77 Bay City, Michigan



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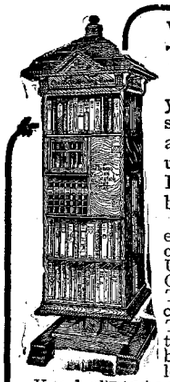

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aground near Tokyo, is abandoned. The freight and baggage are lost, but the passengers are saved.

March 5.—The second Russian Douma is opened. The opening is made the occasion of a great revolutionary demonstration by the people of St. Petersburg. Mr. Golovine, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, is elected president.

Two United States gunboats are ordered to Central America, owing to the fear that the three other republics will join Honduras in her war against Nicaragua.

March 6.—Mr. Golovine, president of the Douma, is received by the Czar.

March 7.—Signor Gallo, Italian Minister of Justice, dies in Rome.

The Empress Dowager of Russia arrives in London to visit her sister, Queen Alexandra.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 1.—Senate: The Denatured-Alcohol Bill is passed.

House: The Ship-Subsidy Bill is passed by a vote of 155 to 144, after having been defeated on the first roll-call. The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill is also passed.

March 2.—Senate: Most of the day is taken up by speeches against the Ship-Subsidy Bill. The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill is passed.

March 3.—Senate: Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, holds the floor all day talking down the Ship-Subsidy Bill.

House: The Philippines-Bank Bill is passed by a vote of 186 to 66.

March 4.—The 59th Congress adjourns *sine die*.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 1.—A bill of equity is asked at Concord, N. H., by the son, granddaughter, and nephew of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, for an accounting of her financial affairs.

March 2.—The Ute Indians, at Fort Meade, S. D., threaten to resist the decision that they must return to their reservation.

E. H. Harriman, in an interview in Washington, declares that the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry failed to elicit any new facts, and says that the administration was unfair.

March 3.—John C. Spooner, senior Senator from Wisconsin, sends his resignation to Governor Davidson.

March 4.—Seventeen million acres are added to the forest reserves by proclamations issued by President Roosevelt.

George von L. Meyer is sworn in as Postmaster General, and George B. Cortelyou becomes Secretary of the Treasury.

The President issues an appeal to the country in behalf of the famine-sufferers in Russia.

March 5.—General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, arrives in this country from England.

Speaker Cannon, with other Representatives, sails on the *Blücher* for the West Indies, and will visit the Panama Canal.

March 6.—Abraham Ruef, the indicted San-Francisco politician, fails to appear for trial, and a warrant is issued for his arrest.

The South-Dakota legislature passes a bill requiring a year's residence in the State before beginning suit, thus striking a blow at the divorce industry.

March 7.—E. H. Harriman declares that he will make cooperation between the railroads and the Government and the people his chief aim.

G. W. Perkins sends a check for $54,019 to the New York Life Insurance Company in settlement of the Republican campaign contribution made from the company's funds in 1904.

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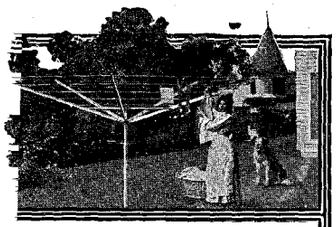

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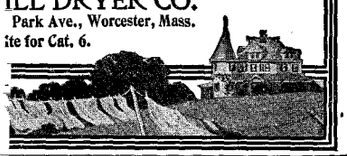

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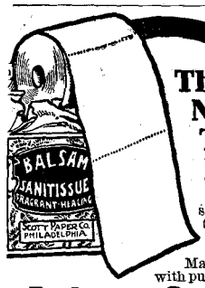

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Balsam Sanitissue is the modern toilet paper. Soft, strong and perfectly antiseptic. Made so by treatment with pure Canada Balsam.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. H.," Clifford, N. D.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *aunt* and *laugh*?"

The pronunciation noted by the dictionaries is *ant* and *laf*—the *a* in both words having the sound of *a* in *arm*.

"L. R. R.," Philadelphia.—"Is there such a phrase as *a plenty* in good use?"

There is. In this case "a" is a preposition and means "in." Sometimes in this use the *a* is confused with the article which has the meaning of *each*.

"C. L. S.," New York City.—"Can you give a definition of *cavitation*, a term I find used in connection with the propulsion of steamships?"

The term is of comparatively recent origin and dates from the introduction of fast steamships. Cavitation is a phenomenon in water in which the space immediately in the rear of the propeller-blade is rendered more or less empty on account of the rapid cleavage of the water by the propeller-blade, and the relatively slow action of water in closing in behind the moving blade. This action breaks the continuity of the stream of water in which the propeller is acting, and renders it impossible for the propeller to develop upon the water the full effective thrust which it would otherwise be capable of developing.

"C. T.," Jellico, Tenn.—"What are the derivation and meaning of 'Nisogynist'?"

We are not familiar with such a word. Possibly "C. T." means *misogynist*, a hater of women, from the Greek *miseō*, hate, and *gamos*, marriage.

"A. E. M.," Charlestown, Mass.—The term *yeggman* is said to be derived from one John Yegg, a leader of thieves.

"F. W. D.," Princeton, Ind.—In the sentence you give, the word *kind* means "a variety of a given sort of thing." If you are referring to a heap of apples you would say correctly, "I do not like apples of this kind."

"O. J. G. P.," Portage, Wis.—"(1) Is it correct to say, of a river frozen to its bed, 'There lay the river spellbound'? (2) Is the expression 'She made a grammatical error' permissible?"

(1) It is not. The best thing to do in a case of the kind is to say nothing about it, and to harvest the crop lest the Ice Trust gets ahead of you. (2) A "grammatical error" is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered a violation of grammatical precision.

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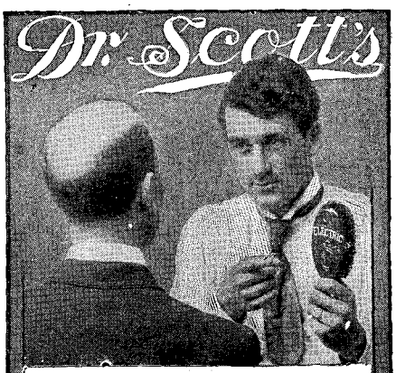

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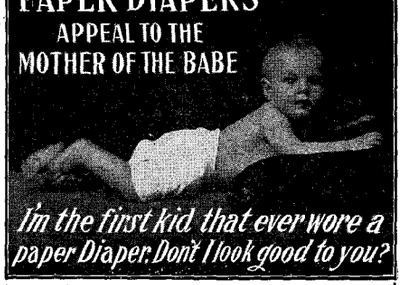

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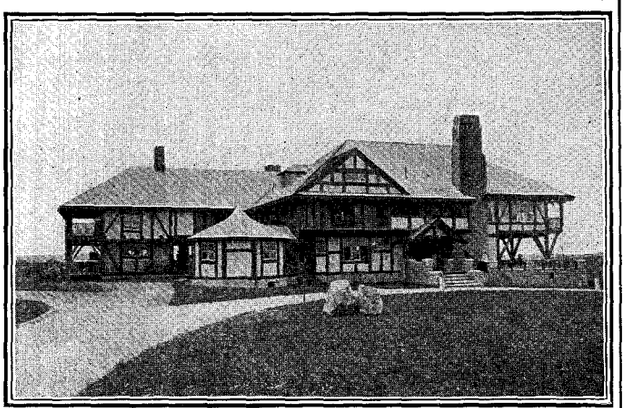

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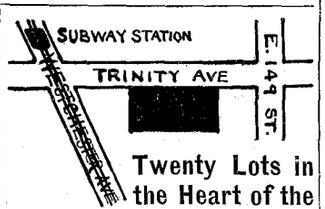

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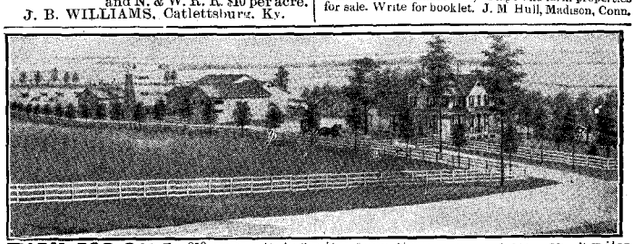

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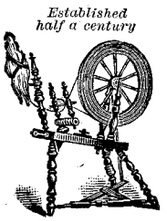

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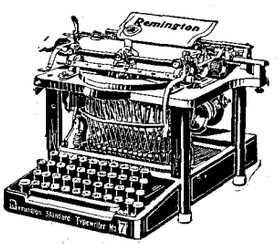

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